REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,208.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* .... Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ... ,, 24
Three Months ,, ... ,, 14
One Month ,, ... ,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
Third do .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

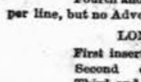
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo	1
,, Carwar	25	,, Galle	2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Alleppey	31	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

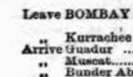
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

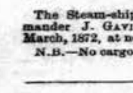
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
	April.	Arrive Fao	17
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Bushire	19
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Linga	24
,, Muscat	5	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	11		May.
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



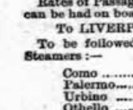
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE." LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 22nd March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,
To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—
Como .... 1500 tons, to sail about 25th March.
Palermo ...... 1500 ,, ,, ,, 12th April.
Urbino .... 1535 ,, ,, ,, 18th ,,
Othello .... 3000 ,, ,, ,, 12th May.
Walamo ...... 1800 ,, ,, ,, Middle May.
And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co. Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.
Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ship ISABEL CROOM, Captain Auld, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS, as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will Land the same in his Boats immediately.

Captain Auld will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—The following GOODS, arrived by the STEAMERS of the RUBATTINO COMPANY, are still unclaimed at the Queen's Warehouses, where they lie at Consignee's risk and expense :—
Ex ARABIA—A G C—7 Cases.
,, EGITTO—{H F / J R}—5 ,,
,, INDIA — J N—120 ,,
,, — M N— 2 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 13th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Land and House called New Emamwadda on the Oomerkady Road.

On FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. John Watson, submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of him the said John Watson, in all that piece of land with dwelling-house called New Emamwadda situate on Oomerkady Road, assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the east by the Oomerkady Road, on the west by the bungalow belonging to Ally Mahomed Khan, on the north by the property of Moonshee Ally Akbar, and on the south by a range of buildings belonging to Ally Mahomed Khan.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1872.

WM. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.
JAMES McCABE.
32, Cornhill, London.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.
MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.
The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.
Everything appertaining to this Trade.
Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.
Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
London—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.
Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.
Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.
Agents for Bombay Presidency,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF RELIEF FUND OF PERSIAN PARSEES IN BOMBAY.
VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will repeat TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, for the 15th time,
GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,
To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.
NOTICE.—HALF the PROCEEDS of this Night's Performance will be again made over to the Committee formed for the Relief of the Persian Parsees in Bombay.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box (Reserved) .... Rs. 4.
1st Class, Rs. 3; 2nd, Rs. 2; 3rd, Rs. 1; 4th, As. 8.
An early application for Reserved Seats is necessary.

NOTICE.—The s.s. REDEWATER will sail for Liverpool at NOON TO-DAY.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th March 1872.

LOAN of a FEW THOUSAND RUPEES WANTED, on substantial immovable SECURITY, for a year or two.—Apply by letter to "J. B.," at this Office.

THE RUBBER STAMP.
BANKERS should use them,
BARRISTERS should use them,
LAWYERS should use them,
MERCHANTS should use them,
PHYSICIANS should use them,
EVERYBODY should use them,
For marking any kind of Documents, Linen, Letter Headings, &c.
THE BEST HAND STAMP IN THE WORLD IS STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMP.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND OUTSTATIONS.
SOUNDY & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR ALL INDIA, 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.
Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.
For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

A VETERINARY SURGEON of experience whose time for the present is unoccupied, OFFERS his SERVICES to the PUBLIC, and can be consulted daily upon all subjects relative to his profession.—Apply
VETERINARY SURGEON, Watson's Hotel.
Bombay, 15th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOSEPH GOODHEAD, late of Bassein, European Inhabitant, who died in or about the 10th day of August 1871, has been granted to FRANCIS COLE and JEEWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. ALL PERSONS indebted to the said ESTATE are hereby requested to PAY the AMOUNTS due from them respectively to the said Executors forthwith; and all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in such Claims, in writing, to us, as Solicitors to the said Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate without having regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to them.—Dated this 15th day of March 1872.
KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER, Solicitors to Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 636 A of 1868.
RADHABAEE, Wife of SADANUND GUNPUT BHANDAREE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Lohar Chaul Lane, No. 49, without the Fort, Bombay .... Plaintiff.
vs.
SADANUND GUNPUT BHANDAREE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Colebhat Lane, No. 101, without the Fort, Bombay .... Defendant.
It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property (issued on the 14th day of June 1870, in the above Suit), will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—
TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.
Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground used as a Warehouse of Firewood, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Hunuman Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 4-9th square yards, and assessed by the Assessment under No 95, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 96, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the vacant ground of Anundjee Heerjee, on the west by the house of the said Anundjee Heerjee, on the north by the property of Rugunath Shewram Josee, and on the south by the New Hunuman Street, which said vacant piece of ground was formerly and now in the occupation of Memon Cassum Rahimtoola, and that the said Defendant shall forthwith purchase Rupees Six Thousand of the Government Five per Cent. Loan, and should transfer the same to the Accountant of the High Court upon trust to pay the interest to accrue due thereon to the Plaintiff during her life as and for her maintenance; and it was further ordered and decreed that the said Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand, in full compensation for the value of her jewels; and it was further ordered and decreed that the Defendant should pay the Plaintiff her taxed costs of Suit, and also the sum of Rupees Five Hundred and Fifty for the Fees of the Umpire and the Costs of the Award.
The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.
25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th March 1872.
Plaintiff's Solicitor, R. A. DALLAS, Attorney for Plaintiff (a Pauper).

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES;
In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Burgundies.			
RED and WHITE	Qts, per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0
Champagnes :			
GIESLER'S "For India"	Qts., per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET'S "Pale Extra Dry Creaming"	Qts., ,,	38 0	42 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry"	Qts., ,,	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	20 0	22 0
Hocks :			
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0
EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate*)	Qts., ,,	38 0	42 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0
Moselles :			
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0
"NONPAREIL" (finest)	Qts., ,,	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	20 0	22 0

Charge for examination and re-package, Rs. 2 per case.

CHOICE LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,
ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.
WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.
WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.
JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.
SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.
Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

MASONIC BALL.
A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Masonic Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, on THURSDAY, 4th April 1872. All Masons are invited to subscribe. Subscription Rs. 15, which will admit a Gentleman (Mason or non-Mason) and 2 Ladies. Please to communicate with SECRETARY LODGE PERSEVERANCE; Office of "Indian Statesmen," Fort; or the W.M., 29, Grant Road.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.
CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.
FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.
FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—
1.—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1871.
2.—To declare dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company, Limited.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.
This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.
Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.
Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.
14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in No. 1 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—
To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1871.
To receive Directors' Report.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 16th INSTANT, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER, Secretary.
No. 1, Hornby Row, 1st March 1872.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE has been received from Mr. BHASKER MANICK, that he intends to move the following RESOLUTIONS at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on the 16th instant :—
1. "That the Transfer Fee be reduced from Two to Half a Rupee."
2. "That an authority be given to the head person in charge, or Inspector who might be serving on the Bunder, to make such arrangement with new Tenants or Customers of the Company as he shall think fit in the interest of the Company without reference to the Old Tariff until further Resolution."
3. "That the waste and unyielding land, or any portion thereof, be disposed of for the benefit of the Company."
4. "That the Fee of the Directors for the current year be fixed at Rupees Two per cent. on the Nett Profit, to be divided amongst Directors proportionately according to their attendances."
JAVARILAL UMIASHUNKER, Secretary.
Bombay, 13th March 1872.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at 16D Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company made up for Five Months ending 31st December 1871.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી દા૦ ગંગાદાશ રણછોડદાશ.
i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE, By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 8th March 1872.
N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 25th March 1872 (both days inclusive).

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
दि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.
ધી અકબાર કાટન પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1872, at half-past three P.M.
1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY the 8th instant, until TUESDAY the 19th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th March 1872.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY. BYCULLA SCHOOLS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society, and the PRESENTATION of PRIZES to the Children, will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st instant.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the Chair.
The Subscribers will meet at 5 o'clock P.M. to receive the Report, and for the despatch of any business which may be brought forward.
The presentation of Prizes will take place at half-past five o'clock, when Friends of the Children and all who take an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.
W. P. WALSHE, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
14th March 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.
MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.
Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.
JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 29th January 1872.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET.
Being a Weekly Collection of Articles printed in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *from Day to Day.*
WITH A FULL AND WELL-DIGESTED SUMMARY OF NEWS.
PRICE SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED.
The PALL MALL BUDGET is a Weekly Publication containing a collection of the Original Articles that appear in the Pall Mall Gazette from day to day. To this is added a concisely written Summary of News, with a full list of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and copious extracts from the *London Gazette*. It is, therefore, a Weekly Newspaper, as well as a Review of Affairs, Political, Social, Literary, &c., &c.
This weekly edition of the Pall Mall Gazette is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three years, and has thoroughly justified the intentions and expectations of the Publishers. Its circulation in London is not great; but it is sent in large numbers into country houses at home, while its sale in India, America, and the Colonies is very considerable, and is constantly increasing. In short, its circulation is larger than that of any similar Journal, one only excepted.
This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that while the character of its writing is like that of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and similar journals, the range and variety of its observation are greater. This will be seen by the fact that, on an average computation, each number published last year contained five leading articles, sixteen papers on various topics of interest (social, commercial, political, literary, and artistic), several important letters from abroad, four reviews, and forty-one "Occasional Notes" or paragraph comments on as many of the passing topics of the day. These, with the Summary of News, form a paper unequalled in abundance and variety of matter. As to its excellence the reputation of the Pall Mall Gazette speaks sufficiently. It may be added, perhaps, that the PALL MALL BUDGET is handsomely printed, in large clear type.
The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday, in time for despatch by the early morning mails.
A Special Edition, printed on thin paper for the Foreign Post, is published on Friday in time for the Indian, China, and Australian Mails.
Office, 2, Northumberland-Street, Strand, London.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.
For full particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.
KING & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.
JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.
5th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, the ANNUAL REGATTA of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
Entries of Boats will be received up to SATURDAY, the 16th March, by the Undersigned, who will furnish Prospectuses on application.
JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER, Honorary Secretary.
H. M.'s Shipping Office, Bombay, 8th March 1872.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s,
THE TRINITY OF WORLDS.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.
THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.
A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.
PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.
Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :
At Bombay.
A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.
If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.
For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS
OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.
Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co., Messrs. FRAMJEE BHICAJEE and SONS, here, and Mr. DADABHOY SHAPOORJEE, Baroda.
JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 13th February 1872.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.
MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—
THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.
Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.
JAMES BOGIE, Sole Agent for Western India.
Bombay, 5th March 1872.
The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers :—
"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."
(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.
THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.
JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 22nd January 1872.
The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—
"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."
(True Extract.) J. B.

COTTON GINS, COMPETITIVE TRIAL.
THE Undersigned has the honour to INFORM GENTLEMEN personally interested in any PARTICULAR GIN, and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY generally, that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, COMPETITIVE TRIALS, both at DHARWAR and at BROACH, will shortly be CONDUCTED by Mr. W. BOWDEN, Jr., specially deputed from England for that purpose. All particulars, and printed copies of Rules for conducting the trials, which are as nearly as possible the same as those enforced at the late Manchester competition, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
A. THOS. MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.
Bombay, 9th March 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
Contents.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following Agents :—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodha
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
London .... G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM, STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB
Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.
WOOLEN GOODS.
J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.
SHIRTINGS.
Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.
HATS.
Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.
OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.
Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.
PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE
Is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a First Rate instrument, in regard to Tone and Touch, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the *Climate of India* and of the *Tropics* generally.
The mode in which the SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE is secured.
In addition to the transverse iron bars, and the plates and stays which extend horizontally over the Piano, there are numerous iron bolts which are driven vertically through the block, and the bolt ends are strongly secured underneath the instrument.
The strings are divided into two sets, and are placed obliquely—one set over the other; by this contrivance the TENSION or PULL of the string is distributed in opposing directions; and the value of this arrangement will be more apparent when it is stated, that in the Sympathetic Grand Square the aggregate PULL of the wires is equal to a weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS.
The importance of this perfect mode of securing cannot be over-rated, and can only be judged of by those who have resided in tropical climates.
All the various interior parts are secured with screws where it has been possible to employ them. It may be added under the "MODE OF SECURING," that the case is of SOLID MAHOGANY.
The mode in which the SYMPATHETIC GRAND PIANO is strung, has originated the title by which it is designated.
It is obvious that each string, when struck, has its SYMPATHETIC NOTES put in vibration, giving additional fulness and richness to the tone; a glance at the engravings of this instrument will demonstrate how the fullest results of this principle have been secured.
THE COMPASS OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
Is SEVEN OCTAVES, A to A, and consequently all the newest compositions, and the fullest duet arrangements, can be performed on this Instrument.
THE TOUCH OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
Answers to the most rapid repetition, and, from its extreme delicacy, the accompaniment to a song can be rendered as effectively as the passages of the brilliant Concerto.
THE EXTERIOR OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
Is of Solid Mahogany, and can be judged of by its own merits as to design.
It has met with universal approval, and, although made of the most substantial and solid materials, it may claim to be considered more ornamental than any other style of Grand Square Piano.
The under surface is formed of a bed of solid wood, by which the Instrument is protected from the ingress of insects and from the effects of damp.
PRICE NETT CASH, Rs. 750,
If guaranteed and provided with a Strong Packing Case of Wood, a Packing Case of Zinc, a handsome Piano-forte Cover, Set of solid glass insulators tuning hammer fork, and a supply of spare strings. Price Complete, Deliverable in Bombay,
850 RUPEES CASH.
SOUNDY & Co., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!
JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior
GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.
Do. do. GLOVE KID do.
Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOL BOOTS
Do. do. CALF do. do. do.
LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).
Terms—CASH.
RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.
30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

TIME-PIECES.
"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.
"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.
"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE
CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.
Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from .... 10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.
Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.
Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just he pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.
Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.
CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.
1 Double-barrel Gun, for ball and shot, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth, No. 11095 .... Rs. 315
1 ditto Rifle 16 bore ditto ,, 11094 500
1 ditto ditto ditto ,, 9780 412
1 ditto 577 for Snider Ammunition ,, 9436 300
1 ditto ditto ditto ,, 1481 250
1 ditto Gun 12 bore ,, 11253 220
Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each 165
Sporting Sniders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 & 105
Ammunition suitable for the above.
For further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.
Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.
Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.
Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.
KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s.
£3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.
Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.
MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.
KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.
The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA; BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.
CAUTION.
Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Very cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES steady, and Government Paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2·3½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,455
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,275
800	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,210
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
100	5,5.0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	860
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	170
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,625
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	915
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	325
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,100
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,000
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
380	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,075
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,010
2,00	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	627½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 0⅟1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	21⅜ to 219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	R 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872	101¾
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. (Market Rate)	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th March 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,38,649	9	8
Merchandize	3,60,395	14	7
Electric Telegraph	1,227	8	0
Earth Trains	602	8	0
Total Rs.	5,00,875	8	3
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles ... Total Rs	4,37,294	12	3
Decrease Rs.	63,580	12	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 inch 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	5	10	0
500 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5	9	6
500 ,, ,, ,,		54 ,, 39 ,, 11 lbs.	7	11	0
1,000 ,, ,,	Printers	26 ,, 30 ,, 3¾ lbs.	3	3	0
1,200 ,, ,,	Cloths (B.E.)	29 ,, 24 ,, 4 lbs.	2	7	6
25 ,, Woolen Sarry Cloths per yard			1	12	0
2,000 ,, White Jacconets		40 ,, 20 ,, 3-11 lbs.	5	3	0
2,500 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 20 ,, 3-12½lbs.	5	3	0
2,000 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 20 ,, 3-11 lbs.	5	11	0
2,100 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 20 ,, 2-12 lbs.	3	5	0

COTTON.

25 candies Old Dhollera (ready)	Rs. 225
75 ,, ,, Veerumgaum (without sel.)	,, 213
100 ,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 291
50 ,, New Broach	,, 255-57
200 ,, ,, Sawg. Dharwar (1 Month)	,, 265
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, (ready)	,, 270
50 ,, ,, Bhownuggur (20 days)	,, 254
150 ,, ,, Akote (ready)	,, 264
5 ,, ,, Hingunghaut ,,	,, 287
25 ,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 292½

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Southtyne (s), 1,000 bundles hoop iron, and 123 bundles rod iron, Tezpali Gopejee.

Redewater (s), 25 cases slates, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Como (s), 10 cases hock, and 6 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 1 cask, and 31 cases wines, J. Neuberg.

Wellesley (s), 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Virago (s), 830 cases gin, Forabjee Merwanjee & Co.; 6 cases brandy, W. Watson & Co.

Athol (s), 15 barrels tar, Heptoola Allybhoy; 3 drums Rangoon oil, Adumjee Peerbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Virago (s), 1 box brandy, Nowrojee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 115 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 50 bales goat hairs, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum.

Prince Patrick, 160 bales hemp, Soonderdass Vagjee; 27 cases oilbanum, and 13 cases gum, Hajee Arub Ahmed; 200 bags myrabollams, Narronjee Dewjee.

Knight Commander, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Astarte, 157 bales cotton, Mathooradass Goculdass; 14 bales cotton, Joosub Abboo; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Radewater (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Royal Standard (s), 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoossin Fazul & Co.; 150 bundles galls, and 152 bundles nux vomica, V. Ebram & Co.

Virago (s), 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee; 24 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 45 bales cotton, Tricomjee Namedass; 25 bales cotton, Doongersee Khetsee; 60 bales cotton, Harrilall Callidass; 250 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum; 7 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.; 52 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 25 bales wool, and 27 bales cotton, Harree Thackersee.

Athol (s), 110 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manojee; 140 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass; 800 bundles galls, Khimjee Pursotum; 39 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 2,600 bundles coir yarn, Kaikobad Dinshaw; 91 bales cotton, Soonderjee Jaitha; 30 bales cotton, Dayall Coorjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 160 cwts. horns, Hasson Noormomed; 312 bags myrabollams, C. A. Dickinson; 409 packages cloves; Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Erato (s), 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 2,800 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee; 50 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 90 bales cotton, Megjee Naronjee; 1 bale cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 21 bales cotton, and 5 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.

Como (s), 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 105 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Gungajul & Co.; 65 bales wool, & 35 bales hemp, C. Pitamber.

Prince Leopold, 300 bundles myrabollams, Naronjee Dewjee.

Augusta, 1 bale Hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 1 case shawls, Heeranund Lallchund; 263 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 134 bags coffee, and 186 cases ginger, B. I. S. N. Co.; 27 bundles E. teeth, K. Ramjee; 182 bags cloves, W. Nicol & Co.; 155 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullibhoy.

Mongolia (s), 8 cases frishmaws, 3 cases cowhides, and 4 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 20 cases hides, Laduck Dattool; 9 bales hides Mahomedbhoy Amroodeen; 1 bale hide, G. Sigg & Co.; 20 bales hides, Ludabhoy Khakey, 11 cases cardamoms, Jeevun Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivenhoe, 149 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

City of Pekin, 230 bales cotton, Planue, Vinay & Co.

Malabar, 300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pekin (s), 50 bales cotton, Guddum & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Pekin (s), 2 bundles shawls, Hajee Atta Oalla.

Mongolia (s), 15 bundles sandlewood, Hajee Cassam Oomer.

FOR BREMAN.

Mirfield (s), 100 bales cotton, A. Blaschek & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th March, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th March, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 14th March, 2-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th March, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia 15th March, 12-29 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th March, 2-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	14	0	5
,, Galle	9	50	5	23
,, Kurrachee	0	41	0	4
,, Madras	2	0	0	4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th March, 3 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th March, 3-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th March, 11-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 14th March, 2-45 P.M. From America, via Russia, 15th March, 12-29 A.M. Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Scandera (s)	Carroll	Sunderland, Feb. 10.
	Oriental (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, Feb. 28.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, March 13.
	Seaforth	Woodward	Liverpool, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Bella Maria	Williams	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Dilston Castle, Hunter, to Liverpool obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer South Tyne, to Liverpool.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
12	Bertha (s)	Lawrence	London, Jan. 25.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Peyton, Doctor, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Khandalla.
Hawes, Captain, 4th Punjab Infantry, on medical certificate, from Abbottabad.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Hills, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Roberts, Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.
Stubbs, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Akola.
Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Asseerghur.
Page, Captain, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Robinson, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Rawlinson, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Nowgong.
Cumming, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Wood, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.
Crawley, Captain, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
De Lassalle, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Fraser, Lieutenant, 48th Foot, to rejoin, to Bellary.
Young, Lieutenant, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Shirley, Captain, 49th Regiment, to rejoin, to Mhow.
MacGowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Bandora.
Thurburn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Castell, Major, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Dudley, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Johnston, Riding Master, R. A., from sick leave, to Barrackpore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 13.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. C. Hugheson, Offg. Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore, has obtained privilege leave for two months and one day, from or after the 10th May next.

Mr. K. D. Roberts, Ex. Engr. fourth grade, has obtained three months privilege leave after the 10th April 1872.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Charles Arthur Galton to act as Under-Secretary to Govt. during the employment of Mr. Wellesley on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Bidewell Grigg to act as Asst. to the Commr. of the Neilgherry Hills during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Hackett is to be considered to have acted as Supt. of the Jail at Berhampore, from the 9th to the 22nd Feb. 1872, inclusive.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Rickard is to be considered to have acted as Supt. of the Central Jail at Cannanore from the 14th to the 17th Feb., inclusive.

The services of Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Under-Sec. to Govt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. G. A. Searle, of the S. C., Offg. Asst. Chief Engr. and Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe: Col. A. L. Ste le, of the S. C., Comd. 2nd Regt. N. I., on furlough, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

Major W. Robertson, of the S. C., Asst Inspr-Genl of Police, on furlough for eighteen months.

Capt W. Hill, Deputy Supt of the Hassan District, Mysore, had obtained three months' privilege leave of absence from 15th Feb. 1872.

Lt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, Asst Supt., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Supt of the Hassan District during the absence of Capt. Hill.

Major A. W. C. Lindsay, Offg. Asst. Supt, 1st grade, Mysore Commission, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to officiate as Military Asst. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore, in the room of Lt.-Col Ramsay, proceeding on sick furlough to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 26	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Apr. 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Mar. 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Mar.	18	Friday	Aug.	9
,,	,,	25	,,	,,	16
,,	Apr.	1	,,	,,	23
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	30
,,	,,	15	,,	Sept.	6
,,	,,	22	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	29	,,	,,	20
,,	May	6	Monday	,,	30
,,	,,	13	,,	Oct.	7
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	31	,,	,,	28
Friday	Jun.	7	,,	Nov.	4
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	11
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	18
,,	,,	28	,,	,,	25
,,	July	5	,,	Dec.	2
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	9
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	26	,,	,,	23
,,	Aug.	2	,,	,,	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1872:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar.	22	Friday	Apr.	19
,,	Apr.	5	,,	May	3
			,,	,,	17

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar.	15	Friday	Apr.	26
,,	,,	29	,,	May	10
,,	Apr.	12	,,	,,	24

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

	Rs.		
Subscription for One Year	42	0	0
Half Year	24	0	0
Three Months	14	0	0
One Month	5	0	0
One Week	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

	Rs.		
Per Annum	10	0	0
Per Copy	0	4	0

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The next ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "ALTAMONT," Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Cumballa Hill, 14th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NELSON—February 18th, at 135 Stamford Street, Lambeth, Maria, the wife of Conductor Nelson, Ordnance Department, Bombay, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NEEDS—O'BRIEN—March 12th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. Thomas Horsfall, Samuel Francis Needs, Locomotive Foreman B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parell, to Mrs. Frances O'Brien, of Byculla School.

DEATH.

THOMSON—March 15th, at Malabar Hill, Bertie Lilian Agnes, infant daughter of H. I. P. Thomson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JACOB—March 6th, at Dinapore, the wife of M. J. Jacob, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

FORBES—February 29th, at Umballa Cantonment, Mr. W. Robson Forbes, aged thirty years.

KERR—March 9th, at Calcutta, Robert Augustus Kerr, late of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Office, and only son of Mr. R. A. Kerr, of 38, Elliot's Road aged 23 years 5 months and 24 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE new Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has lost no time in calling public attention to the extraordinary delay on the part of the local Government in answering the Chamber's Memorial for the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act. This Act is denounced both by the men who believe in the advantages of having stringent legislative enactments passed to protect and purify the cotton trade, and by those who hold that, in the interest not merely of traders but of consumers also, the best thing the Indian Governments can do with the trade is to leave it alone. The former think it does not go far enough to secure the object they have at heart; the latter, agreeing in the opinion that it is useless, complain of its vexatious interference with business; and it might be supposed therefore that both parties would unite in condemning the expenditure incurred for the purposes of the Act as extravagant and unjust. This obvious inference is, however, resisted by the advocates of a harsher law, whose policy seems to be to spend money, usefully if they can, but, if not, at all events to spend it. The mistake made by the Governor of Bombay with regard to the Cotton Frauds Act, as by the Government of India in the creation of that latest administrative luxury, the Department of Agriculture, is to suppose that they are satisfying a strong public opinion in Lancashire by taking the growth and distribution of Indian products under their patronage, and subjecting trade to what they consider a severe but wholesome discipline. We have heard it said that, although Liverpool dealers in cotton may be willing to buy any quantity that may be sent home, without caring about the quality, Manchester manufacturers are most anxious to be secured by any available means against having bad cotton sold to them. But, although it might be a good thing if the precise quality and value of every article sold in the markets of the world could be absolutely guaranteed by a Government stamp, business people in Manchester know very well that the cost and annoyance of obtaining such a guarantee must in all cases far outweigh any possible benefit to be derived from it; and it is, we believe, an utter delusion to suppose that they are anxious to depart, in the case of Indian cotton, from the general rule of *Caveat Emptor*. One hardly ever hears of any agitation at Manchester for compelling the State to take special precautions to prevent the adulteration of Indian cotton, except when Dr. Forbes, the chief of the Cotton Frauds Department, happens to be in England. Merchants and manufacturers know very well that it is to private enterprise they must look for any real improvement in the quality of Indian cotton, and that all they have a right to ask from the Government is that the efforts of individual traders shall be encouraged instead of being thwarted. Mr. Rivett-Carnac's success as a Cotton Commissioner is due to the fact that he has understood what is his proper function, and has directed his attention mainly to putting all possible facilities in the way of European merchants for getting their cotton well selected, cleaned, and pressed up-country. In this manner he has done far more good to the trade than he could have done by sending ryots to prison or fining them heavily for mixing two kinds of cotton in one bale; and, without intending to disparage any part of his work, we may fairly say that the results of his labours to establish European agencies at Akola and other stations are more valuable than all his elaborate statistical reports. Mr. Bythell describes the revolution that is going on in these striking words:—

Here, in Bombay, too, this season we have seen that native dealers, becoming at last alive to the fact that the up-country full-pressing is taking their trade away, have for the first time been sorting their Oomrawuttee cotton up-country into different qualities, pressing them under different marks, and offering to guarantee the classification on Liverpool terms just as European buying agents do. What a vast improvement has in this one respect been therefore just now inaugurated by private enterprise. It is well known that the half-pressed bales in which the Oomrawuttee cotton bought up-country by natives for resale here was until recently compressed contained good and bad "docras" mixed up together on the chance of the bales being passed in selection somehow or other to the European buyer. But now the dealers see that that system was simply driving the trade into the hands of European competitors, who, when they promised a certain classification, were trusted by the buyer to select and press the cotton in iron-bound bales in the interior. The natives have this season been doing all they can to establish a name in Bombay for making careful selection in the Oomrawuttee districts. Some of the large dealers have even been offering to guarantee that their full-pressed bales, which cannot possibly of course be properly examined here, shall come up to a certain classification in Liverpool. They now see quite clearly that a name for quality is a valuable possession; and the most intelligent appear determined to obtain it.

A similar improvement has been accomplished at Broach in a perfectly legitimate way, by the introduction of ginning machinery worked by steam. "It is curious to note," says Mr. Bythell, "that, while the churka-ginned Broach "in spite of Government superintendence is "now the most disgracefully adulterated cotton "exported from Bombay, is so bad that many "spinners will not even look at samples; on "the other hand, the machine-ginned Broach, "the preparation and introduction in the "home markets of which is entirely due to private enterprise, is, after Hingunghaut, the "most valuable description of Indian cotton." The public would be glad to learn what excuse the Government of Bombay, in face of these facts, and of the explicit declaration by the Chamber of Commerce that it considers the ordinary law quite sufficient to protect merchants against fraudulent dealers in Bombay, can offer for persevering in their support of an Act which serves no other purpose than helping with the Bunder Fees and Town Duties Acts to make Bombay one of the principal "trade-traps" of India.

THE departure from the Thames on the 9th February of the Livingstone Search Expedition has again brought prominently before the public the lake region of Central Africa, and the still doubtful facts of one of the greatest explorers of it. Despite Mr. Lowe's cynical observation, that money expended on such an object would "be practically thrown away," an expedition has been sent at last, and it is only to be regretted that the expedition which has been started is hardly equal to the requirements of the occasion. Whether we regard the vast extent and the importance of the region into which it has entered, or the feelings of respect and affection with which the missing explorer is regarded, it seem a pity that something more has not been done for Dr. Livingstone by the Royal Geographical Society, which in this matter represents the enterprise of Britain, since the Government has determined that it will do nothing. There was no lack of experienced African travellers available for this search, including Grant, the companion of Speke, who has already walked over by far the greater part of the ground which the expedition will have to traverse, and Burton, himself the discoverer of the lake region, and by far its most accomplished explorer. Instead of the services of these or of any other experienced African travellers having been engaged, we have three untried young men sent into the wilds of Eastern Africa with an outfit to the value of £5,000 sterling placed at their disposal, or £2,000 less than were given to Speke and Grant. This sum may be quite sufficient to enable them to effect their purpose, supposing every thing goes pretty well with them and the usual good fortune of youth attends upon their steps, or the little cherub who sits up aloft to watch over the interests of poor Jack flits before the young Naval leaders of the expedition; but it affords hardly any margin wherewith to meet the casualties which are likely enough to arise: and all recent accounts from the interior of Eastern Africa represent the country to be in such a state that the present expedition is much more likely to meet with difficulties than any of its successful predecessors have done. But money does not always secure successful exploration in Eastern Africa, and even experience frequently fails in securing a successful issue. Maizan, Röscher, Vonder Decken, and Thornton had all a great deal of experience of the country, and Vonder Decken had great wealth at his command, but that did not prevent them from being all cruelly murdered. It, however, seems clear that, when some one is lost in a vast and wild region, somebody else who knows something about that region, and not an entire stranger to it, ought to be sent in search of him, if anybody should be sent at all. Otherwise the possibility is suggested of our having, by-and-bye, to send another expedition in search of the seekers, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The difficulty of exploring in Eastern Africa is apt to be underrated from the grand success of Burton and Speke and of Livingstone himself. Against that is to be placed the failure of a number of minor efforts and the murders of the four independent travellers just referred to. In order to get on at all there must be favourable circumstances, such as a lull among the tribes as regards their favourite pastime of exterminating each other. Then the slave trade and the interest of the Arab traders present an enormous difficulty of another kind. Burton, being half an Arab both by nature and culture, possessed peculiar advantages for getting on well with these traders, and Speke on his journey to the Nile had all the advantages of his former companionship with Burton, and, moreover, he did not attempt to turn on his tracks, which is a much more dangerous thing to do in a barbarous country than going straight on. But it only stands to reason that the Arabs will throw every possible difficulty in the way of the return to Europe of a traveller like Livingstone, who is a declared enemy of the slave trade, and who is the palpable forerunner of Western commerce and civilization. They have been in the habit, for long, of traversing the lake region and regard it as a preserve of their own. In all probability they are afraid to compass the death of Dr. Livingstone, and would only have recourse to that as a last resource; but if he be still alive they are sure to strive to the utmost to prevent his returning to civilization, in the hope that accident or disease will obviate the necessity of having recourse to measures of their own, and it is equally certain that they will strive to prevent any one reaching him from the outside world. And in order to accomplish such ends it is not necessary for them to show their hands. They can work upon the minds of superstitious and barbarous negroes so as to raise at least serious obstacles and dangers in the way of any traveller. There is reason to believe that in the case of M. Maizan it was their inspirations which led to his cruel death by torture at the hands of a negro tribe. There is also reason to believe, from some of his speeches and from his conversation when in Bombay, that Dr. Livingstone rather underrated the danger to which he would be exposed from this source. His previous experience of Africa had been in districts where the negroes are of a much milder disposition than they are towards the Equator, and he had come very little in contact with the Arabs and with Mohammedanism. Dr. Livingstone, also, reached the Central Lake region, not by entering from the coast anywhere near Zanzibar or the Equator, but by taking a very long detour to the south of his own lake, Nyassa, and from thence proceeding towards the south-west to the Lakes Liemba, Moero, and Bangweolo. Thus he reached Lake Tanganyika and the most dangerous regions of Central Africa from quite an unexpected quarter; but since he reached it, or at least since May 1869, nothing has been heard from him directly, and even rumour has ceased to give any accounts of him.

Considering these circumstances, we cannot but hold it is much to be regretted that some experienced African explorer has not been sent in search of Livingstone. The leader of the expedition, Lieutenant Styles Dawson, entered the Navy in 1861, and as he was born in 1847 he is now barely twenty-five years. He has distinguished himself only by seamanship and by surveying work on the Yang-tsze and La Plata rivers, but such experience affords very little guarantee of his capacity for African exploration. Lieutenant Henn, the second in command, is possibly even younger, having entered the Navy as a cadet in 1861 and taken some part in the suppression of the Jamaica insurrection,—work which was anything but good training for an African traveller. He has appeared in Bombay in H. M ships Daphne and Dryad, and he made some acquaintance with the Swohili dialect when engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. The third member of the expedition, Mr. William Livingstone, a son of the missing traveller, is only twenty-one years old, and, when he was a small boy, spent two years with his father on the Zambesi expedition. As he returned to school in England in 1860 it is not likely that any knowledge of African dialects which he may have picked up has remained with him, though his special interest in the object of the search may make him a most persevering member of it. These young gentlemen are, doubtless, all three well qualified to have been junior members of an expedition into the heart of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, but it is hardly fair, even to themselves, to give them no older and more experienced leader. The habits of command in which Naval officers are trained do not well fit them for exploring regions in which they must necessarily depend upon the good-will of the inhabitants, and mere physical strength and the sailor's adroitness in little contrivances are insignificant qualities before the fertility of invention and the appreciation of character and genial power of adaptation to it which are necessary in the great traveller. We are afraid the *New York Herald* itself might have fitted out as good an expedition at somewhat less expense, but all our wishes must be the other way, and with the high-spirited young men who have gone out on this courageous adventure.

MR. GIRDLESTONE has been appointed Resident of Nepal on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

WE (*Pioneer*) understand that the Secretary of State has declined to sanction the proposal for a uniform or official costume for the Indian Civil Service.

THE line of telegraph between Wudwan and Dhollera has been completed, and an office will be opened at Dhollera shortly.

TIPAI MOOKH was evacuated on Sunday. The wings of 42nd and 44th Regiments left on rafts. Several deaths from cholera have occurred at different stations.

THE Government of India has accorded its sanction to the appointment made by the Government of Bengal of two inspectors of registration offices on salaries of Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,000 per mensem, respectively.

IT has been decided that on the abolition of the appointment of Opium Examiner, Bengal Presidency, the duties of the office shall be transferred to the Chemical Examiner and the Principal Medical Storekeeper.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn, on good authority, that Lord Northbrook has telegraphed to the members of his Council that he will require to remain two weeks at least at Calcutta before proceeding to the north.

AN Englishman who was lately a patient in the Calcutta General Hospital writes to a Calcutta contemporary, bringing to public notice the fact that the drinking water used in the hospital is taken from the tank in the hospital compound, which is full of animalculæ, instead of from the water-pipes.

MR. J. D. MAYNE was to renew his application, in the Madras High Court, on Wednesday, for a rule to issue to the Government to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be served on them to compel to summon him as additional member of Council to the meetings of the Legislative Council.

IT has recently been ruled that when a covenanted civil servant is unable, on arrival in India, to begin service through ill-health, he will, on production of a medical certificate, be entitled to a subsistence allowance for not more than two months. The time thus spent is not to reckon as actual service.

THE Indian Evidence Bill, in its altered form, was passed into law on Tuesday by the Governor General in Council. Mr. Stephen made a long speech extending over nearly two hours, in the course of which he stoutly defended himself against the attacks of the members of the Calcutta Bar, who were, we are told, rather severely handled by him.

IN another column we publish a tabular statement which shows that the Field Officers of the Staff Corps will increase at an alarming rate, and that some steps are advisable to get rid of surplus officers. From the statement it appears that there will be 1,100 Brevet Colonels in 1,881, or, allowing for casualties and a few retirements, the numbers will not be less than 850 on that date.

THE Government of India, it is said, have sanctioned the continuance, for another year, of the services of Colonel Boddam, in connection with measures for the improvement of the breed of cattle in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, on the understanding that the military pay of the abovementioned officer, as well as his special allowance, shall be met from the Mysore revenues.

WE learn from a private source that His Highness the Prince of Portugal was to leave Goa per steamer India on the 14th instant, by which he proceeds (via Bombay) to Portugal. The steamer may be expected to arrive here to-day, but she will not stay here longer than the time required for coaling for her onward passage. This time His Highness does not come *icognito*, and will receive, if he lands, the honours due, to this rank.

THE *Madras Times* thus makes *amende honorable* to Colonel Pears, Postmaster General, Madras, for an article which lately appeared in that paper:—"We feel that we owe Colonel Pears a heartier apology than was contained in the retractation which we have already published for the imputations cast upon his character as a military man. The article whose publication we so much regret was written by a contributor whom we could not have expected to abuse the trust we reposed in him, and it obtained a place in our columns through an accidental lapse of editorial watchfulness caused by indisposition. We are heartily sorry, and indeed ashamed, that such an article should have appeared in our columns."

FROM the Financial Statement of the Travancore State for the Malabar year 1046, closing on the 15th August 1871, submitted by the Resident, it appears that the gross revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,44,472, the largest amount ever realized being Rs. 1,10,465 in excess of the receipts of the previous year, and this, notwithstanding an unfavourable season in the Southern Division when it was found necessary to grant remissions amounting to Rs. 44,000. The State expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,92,560, which is in excess of the receipts by Rs. 48,088. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 16,43,954, being a decrease of Rs. 44,626 as compared with the year 1044, when this item reached the highest point ever known, Rs. 16,88,580.

THE Agent in India of the Joint Liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company sends us the following paragraph:—

"In the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration the valuations of claims both against the Albert proper and against the amalgamated companies have been completed (with the exception of the claims on the Indian policies of the Albert proper; and in three of the amalgamated companies dividends in respect of annuities, free policies and endowments have been lately declared by the arbitrator and paid. In the Western Society there has been paid a second dividend of seventeen shillings and six-pence in the pound, making twenty shillings in the pound. In the Family Endowment Society and in the Bank of London Association there has been paid a first dividend of fifteen shillings in the pound. As regards policies of the Albert proper and those of the amalgamated companies it is understood that a first dividend of small amount will soon be paid, but that the difficulties attending the getting in of calls and the realization of assets will delay for some time longer the completion of the liquidation."

THE *Madras Times* is indignant at the inferior accommodation provided for passengers on the Madras Railway. "The traveller journeying from Bombay to Madras by rail," he says, "can hardly fail to be struck by the extraordinary superiority, in matters of convenience and comfort, exhibited by the G. I. P. Railway over our own. Upon the one line the passenger is made much of, on the other little, whence the dolorous faces of travellers from the westwards arriving at Raichore; the joyful physiognomies of those from the east at the prospect of the travelling changes that station inaugurates." After describing the comforts of the G. I. P. Railway carriages, and the cheerful look of the stations on this side rejoicing in tastefully arranged masses of plants and flowers "comparable to oases in the desert," our contemporary says—"At Raichore the traveller steps from nearly every comfort and convenience he can desire to what is just the reverse of his wishes. He is at once boxed up in the old pattern coffin of which even the British railway companies are becoming ashamed; and, sick or well, he must endure the fatigues of a long and wearisome journey without the smallest attempt at its amelioration being made by the railway authorities. No washing apparatus, etc. etc., for him once he crosses the border; no couches to lounge on, no *parterres* of foliage and flowers to rest his weary eye. He is rudely dashed back to an observation of Indian railroads in their infancy, and spends the long, long day or night objurgating a company that is either too selfish or too ignorant to pay any proper regard to the comfort of its travellers. Even fair drinking water he cannot obtain for love or money at the Company's stations. There are filters indeed at most of them, English-made filters, but they are always empty, the old three chatty pattern seeming good enough for the Madras Railway, whose authorities permit at pleasure any filthy native, reeking of dirt and perspiration, to plunge his hands into the jar from which alone the first-class passenger can obtain a supply should he have the stomach to demand it. Miserable attempts at station adornment in the way of flowers, plants, &c., we see here and there upon the line, but the hearts of the gardeners, unlike those of the G. I. P. line, do not seem to be in such labour. Like their employers, one would apprehend that they could see no use in making the best of it; in fact, that India being an accursed country, should be left so for any pains they should take to render it any better." It seems that second-class passengers on the Bombay side can travel as comfortably as first-class passengers upon the Madras Railway, and the *Madras Times* characterises the arrangements as regards travellers' comforts and convenience upon the Madras Railway as discreditable alike to the Company and the Presidency.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

It is stated that at the forthcoming trial for perjury of the claimant in the Tichborne case, several witnesses will identify him as Arthur Orton.

The Aurora has floated off with but little damage.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes.

The American reply to the English note on the Alabama case was communicated to Earl Granville yesterday.

Bail on behalf of the claimant in the Tichborne case is forthcoming, but the Judge refuses to accept it before the counsel for the prosecution has been consulted.

M. Thiers has given notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce between France and England.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur delivered a lecture yesterday at Dover on the German game of war.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7 5/16d. (official price.)

The Bank of England Returns for week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,000,000;	Inc. £125,000
Bills discounted	£22,375,000;	,, £375,000
Bullion	£23,125,000;	Dec. £250,000

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000 ,,

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, 1-45 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day dull.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	2,500 ,,
On Ex. and Spec.	3,000 ,,
Imports	10,000 ,,
Total days receipts at the U. S. Ports	10,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	7⅛d.
Broach	8d.
Uplands	11d.
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d.
Dharwar	7⅛d.
Orleans	11⅜d.
Dhollera, April and May shipment, Canal or Cape	8⅜d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46 to 47.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£27 to 27½.
Hongkong Bank Shares	£46½ to 47½.
Chartered Bank	£15¼ to 15½.
Exchange on India	1s. 11½d. to ⅝.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	96¾.
4½ ,, ,,	97¾.
5½ ,, ,,	108¾.
Consols	93.
Gold	77/9½ to 77/10
Silver	60¾.
Coffee inactive, no sales.	

MILITARY ITEMS.

Assistant Surgeon D. P. Palmer, Bengal Medical Service, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, of the Bengal Medical Service, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major G. Napier, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Belgaum, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain J. M. C. Galloway, 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE MATRICULATION SCANDAL.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article of this day upon the preparation by the Jesuit Fathers of their candidates for the Matriculation Examination, I charge the writer with a misrepresentation of the facts which must be wilful, because his evident cleverness excludes the other hypothesis; that is, that he was too stupid to understand or to read correctly the Committee's report which he quotes as the only authority for this statement.

The writer says—"The Rev. Mr. Rigby admits that at some date previous to the examination at the Town Hall (the precise date he forgets, though it is only a matter of three weeks), he became aware that a subordinate priest was actually exercising a boy in the Matriculation class of the College in the identical passage from Thomson's Seasons fixed on as a test."

This sentence alone furnishes two instances of what I have described.

First—It has not been either admitted, proved, or even *charged*, that the Rev. Mr. Rigby became aware, previous to the examination at the Town Hall, that a boy was being exercised in the passage from Thomson's Seasons fixed on as a test. The evidence is that *after* the examination he heard about this passage being given to a boy.

The date and the "three weeks" alluded to in the Report have reference to the time when the passage was given, not to the time when the fact became known to the Rev. Mr. Rigby, as to which there has never been any question.

Second—It has neither been admitted, nor proved, that a subordinate ecclesiastic exercised a boy in the Matriculation class in the test passage.

The Report finds that this, with many other passages, had been given to a boy as instances for paraphrase for the boy's own use, not that the boy had been exercised in it, either in or out of the Matriculation class. Evidence further gives the number as fifty passages.

I have not leisure to go through all the misstatements in the article; these are sufficient for my purpose.

A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.
14th March.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article of yesterday regarding the recent Matriculation Examination, permit me to say that that portion of it which refers to the Rev. Mr. Rigby is, however unintentionally, a misrepresentation throughout, and therefore most unjust to that gentleman. You profess to have taken your information from the Committee's Report alone; but a re-perusal of that document will show that you have been betrayed into very serious inaccuracy. What you say is this:—"The Rev. Mr. Rigby admits that at some date previous to the examination at the Town Hall, he became aware that a subordinate priest was actually exercising a boy in the Matriculation class of the College in the identical passage from Thomson's Season fixed on as a test." Now, a reference to the Report will show that this statement is wholly incorrect. Not only does it nowhere appear that the Rev. Mr. Rigby made such an admission as is here ascribed to him, but there is nothing in these proceedings to indicate that it was even suggested that he had ever made such a statement. The error into which you have fallen lies in the words "at some date previous to the examination;" while from the fourth para of the Report (read in connection with the third) it appears perfectly clear that it was "after the examination" that Mr. Rigby became aware of the fact that the passage in question had been marked out as an exercise some three weeks before the examination took place. You will see, therefore, that there is not the slightest justification for your speaking of Mr. Rigby's "permitting the exercise to be continued," and of his "deliberate, though tacit, permission to proceed with the exercise." It has been stated for the first time in your article, so far as I am aware, that Mr. Rigby had the knowledge with which you credit him; and as there does not appear to be a shadow of foundation for the statement, I trust that you will, in justice to that gentleman, acknowledge the error into which you have been inadvertently betrayed.—I am, &c.

15th March. D. C. BOYD.

*** We regret exceedingly that we have done Mr. Rigby any injustice in this matter. We can assure "A Member of the Senate," to whom we shall be obliged if he will point out the other "misstatements" in our article, that we have erred through stupidity, not wilfully. He must remember that we had only the exceedingly clever Report of the Sub-Committee to form an opinion upon. A copy of the Report was sent to us, but no evidence was furnished along with it, and the tenour of the speeches delivered at the meeting of the Senate is still unknown to the public. We could, therefore, only criticize the Report, and we would ask "A Member of the Senate" if he himself might not have been misled by the following sentence (from para. 5 of the Report) into supposing that Mr. Rigby had been told three weeks before the examination about the setting of the passage from Thomson's Seasons as an exercise for the Matriculation class:—"Mr. Bodano adds that he informed Mr. Rigby that he had thus marked out the passage, at first without specifying the time, afterwards, on a more particular inquiry, with a limitation of the time 'to three weeks before the examination and about the time when Mr. Rigby and Mr. Boyd had met to set the paper.'"—ED. *B.G.*

JONES'S GIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing Mr. Jones's very lengthy account in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th, 6th, and 8th of January last, purporting to be "The true story of Jones's Gin," and finding my name dragged into his dispute, I desire to clear up the matter, as far as I am concerned, at the same time observing that it is *not my intention to make any second statement whatever further may be said*, as I am not a Government-salaried official and have not the time to waste.

As an old Anglo-Indian, though unknown to you, I venture to ask the privilege of more space in your valuable paper than I deserve, but I prefer saying what I have to say through that medium.

1st. Dr. Forbes wrote me fully describing and enclosing a hand-sketch of the "Gin," for which he requested me to take out a patent in England, with the avowed purpose of preventing any other party from doing so in his own exclusive interest, and the invention was to be so fully described that no one could thereafter think it worth while to apply for a similar patent, Dr. Forbes at the same time expressing his particular desire that the design should be made free to the public to be manufactured in open competition for the benefit of the ryots in India.

In order to obtain a patent I was compelled, in the usual course, to put in some other machine upon which to found Dr. Forbes's claim, so as to let it be apparent what it was which he desired to make public property. I understood the improvements for which I was desired to take out a patent were to be adapted to, and to make complete, a machine for cleaning indigenous cotton.

2nd. But for an accident which occurred to me I should have taken out the patent some days earlier than I did; and it was very soon after my application was made that correct drawings of the "Gin" came to my hands from Dr. Forbes.

3rd. With reference to my letter of May 9th, 1871, I wrote to gain time for Dr. Forbes to reach England, as I was unaware whether he would litigate the patent or not. I did propose to sell it, but of this Dr. Forbes knew nothing whatever. I had not his address, and could not communicate with him about this or any other matter, but I further thought that if parties acting in opposition would be willing to treat for purchase, it would be an admission by them of a right to sell; and I was under the impression that when they should once know that no claim to the invention was to be preserved, and that they would be allowed to make the "Gin," they would have stopped proceeding for a patent altogether rather than enter into litigation, and I am at a loss to conceive how Mr. Jones could have written paragraph 32 of his "True Story" having in mind the conversation which occurred in my office on the 1st of August last, and that I then distinctly told him we having on that day returned from the Chancery Court, where the case had been decided against him.

4th. With reference to Mr. Jones's paragraph 27. Owing to sheer overwork I had not the time myself to attend to the making of the "Gin," but before it was commenced I had received the plan from Dr. Forbes, made out by his draughtsman, Mr. Lewis, which plan Mr. Jones has said was the same as his. I merely wanted a hand-gin 6 inches wide of the simplest arrangement possible to show at the Exhibition, the same to have cog wheels in place of two pulleys, with provision for the wearing away of the leather roller; and to keep the centres at the same distance I gave instruction that T-beater blades should be made and kept in position by two screws so as to move up to the feed blade in proportion to the wearing away of the roller, being so hard pressed for time that on the very last day of admission of goods at the Exhibition men were at work on the "Gin" while it stood in the cart. The beater blades which Mr. Jones alludes to were not quite finished, nor was there time to put in the fixed blade at all: it was not from want of knowledge, as I had a good working drawing, and also the machine from Bombay by then, besides being, I believe, practically acquainted with nearly every known cotton gin.

5th. Apropos to the Attorney General's decision, Mr. Jones admitted in his affidavit that *the plan I put in was identical* with that for which he was applying for a patent, and for which I had received the seal; I consequently thought that two seals would not be granted for the same design, though this, I find, seems often to be done, which is one of the anomalies of the patent law. I might have shewn the beater of the machine sent from Bombay, but even that would not have stopped proceedings, as fees are sweet even to an Attorney General, and my impression is that he never even read Mr. Jones's affidavit admitting the plan I sent in.

I was first called by the Attorney General, and during the very few minutes (five at most) that I was with him alone, with no professional aid, I produced one of Dr. Forbes's original beaters with narrow blades and a piece of card introduced to show the difference, but I do not think the Attorney General understands much of plans or models. I was then requested to retire, and Mr. Jones was then called in, with solicitors' counsel.

6th. In order to allow time for Dr. Forbes to arrive in England, I had to enter opposition to Mr. Jones's application for sealing his patent; the Chancery proceedings followed, and the Lord Chancellor said Mr. Jones's counsel carried him with them at first, but when the opposition put in Mr. Jones's own letters stating that he was carrying out Dr. Forbes's design, the Lord Chancellor said "that is a clencher." Mr. Jones at first does not claim *any* share, and afterwards only a share—"not the entire right"—and his Lordship continued to say that he could do nothing further in the face of these facts. He had no doubt the invention was Dr. Forbes's, and judgment was given by him in favour of that gentleman.

7th. On the 1st August Mr. Jones and I left the Court together and went to my office where we had a long conversation, Mr. Jones advising me to put in the complete specification claiming the patent right of the "Gin" independently of Dr. Forbes, and he would pay me a small royalty and keep out other makers, he observing that it was a first rate machine. I said that I could not accede to his proposition, and that Dr. Forbes would not take any royalty whatever. He then told me that he had several machines making, and supposed that we should stop him. I replied "No!" and that he or any other party would be at liberty to make the "Gins." Mr. Jones then told me that Messrs. Smith Fleming had a two-thirds share of his Indian patent and he the remaining third; that they had a foundry in Bombay, where they intended making them if stopped here, but he would rather make them at his place in Wales. Mr. Jones stated that when I entered opposition to his application for patent he wished to come and compromise the matter with me, but Messrs. Smith Fleming would not let him. I told him it was a pity that he had a fallen out with Dr. Forbes, and he then said—"I must say that Dr. Forbes was the best and kindest friend I ever had, and through him I received my Dharwar appointment, but I was badly advised by Mr. Harrison and others, or I would not have gone against the Doctor," and he very much regretted it. (These were pretty accurately his words to me, and strictly their sense) I advised him to try and make peace with Dr. Forbes, and he said he had not been so discreet with his tongue to the Doctor as he ought to have been in Bombay, but that if the Doctor would see him he would go all the way to Inverness to beg his pardon. I told him I would write to Dr. Forbes for him if he liked, and Mr. Jones then gave me his own address on an envelope, in order that I might write to him if the Doctor's reply were favorable. This envelope lies now before me.

Mr. Jones further said that if Dr. Forbes wished he would attend at the coming trials of Cotton Gins at Manchester and work the Gin there for Dr. Forbes as his, and this I afterwards told Mr. Fleming, thinking that with his assistance peace might be brought about. At this he appeared very much surprised, and said he would not do so if he were Mr. Jones.

When Dr. Forbes was in England, about twelve years ago, I made a good many "Gin" experiments in the old East India House, the cost of which he paid, and all other expenses connected with this patent he has paid out of his own pocket for the benefit of the cotton cultivators, and for this he seeks no compensation whatever.

I may add that Mr. Brakell, who has brought out the best "Gin" at present existing, admits Dr. Forbes to be the father of the "beater" and "feeder" principle, and that he gave him the idea of applying it in various forms to machines which he patented in 1864 and 1865, Nos. 587 and 191 respectively. In this patent are to be found a full description and drawings of what Mr. Jones would claim as his, so that any machinist could have made the "Gin" as well as Mr. Jones. Had I known of the existence of this patent of "Brakell's" when Dr. Forbes wrote to me to take out a patent for his "Gin," I certainly should not have attempted to do so, the machine being fully described, as I have said above, by Mr. Brakell, thus of course rendering null and void a subsequent Indian patent unless taken out within twelve months after date of the English patent, and even then such Indian patent can only be taken out by the inventor.

The strong animus which has actuated Mr. Jones in producing his story must be obvious to any unprejudiced reader of it. I can only myself suppose that he writes smarting under a sense of disappointment at seeing an imagined fine fish get off his hook; however, he need not have attempted to asperse me when I did my best to bring about peace on his behalf—this is hardly the part of a gentleman.

Dr. Forbes is, I believe, at present in the north of Scotland, and I have had no opportunity of letting him see the foregoing before sending it off.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN GORDON.

26, New Broad Street, London, 23rd February.

P.S.—Brakell's Improved "Gin," to which I have referred, is on the same "*beater*" principle as that in question, but the action is different, and this "Gin" (Brakell's) Dr. Forbes advises in preference to that which is the subject of the "True Story"; as he openly said that, if there were any improvements brought forward at the Manchester trials, he was ready to recommend them. So much for the ambition, vanity, or selfish objects with which Mr. Jones charges Dr. Forbes.

J. G.

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THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a few short weeks the lovers of music were treated at the Esplanade Bandstand to the pleasure of listening to the Band of His Excellency the Governor, the Band of the 83rd Regiment, and that of the 19th Native Infantry. The Governor's Band used to discourse sweet music once a week, and the others twice; so that we had a Band playing almost every evening. For some time His Excellency has been selfish, and kept to himself his own Band at Parell; that of the 83rd leaves to-day for Poona: and the Native Regiment has reduced its attendance from twice to once a week. It is a great pity that such a large city as Bombay, with its European and Native merchant princes, official and non-official people,—and a large number of European ladies,—should be without a Municipal Band. Could not the European and Native ladies persuade their husbands to organise a band of musicians to play three times a week? This band could also be lent to native gentlemen on marriage and other festive occasions on payment of a sum of money, by which means it could be made partly self-supporting. I wish some enterprising and public-spirited person would undertake to organise a band of efficient Portuguese or European musicians on the plan I suggested; and I am sure it would succeed.

The object of the present communication is to make an appeal to the Governor on behalf of the public to send out his excellent band twice a week, once on the Esplanade, and once at the Victoria Gardens. I remember His Excellency's predecessor used to allow the band to play once at the Parell Gardens, once at the Esplanade, and once at the Victoria Gardens. The present Governor seems to be exceedingly fond of music, for, whenever a band plays at the Band Stand, His Excellency is sure to be there; the public has therefore a claim on him in respect of his own musicians, who at present play for him at Parell. It is a notorious fact that the Governor is generally out of Bombay during eight months of the year, during which time his Band follows him like a shadow. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that during his brief stay in Bombay he should let the public—which pays for the maintenance of the Band—have some benefit and pleasure to be derived from listening to band music. The public feel grateful to the Presidents of the Band Committees and officers of the 19th and 83rd Regiments for allowing their respective bands to play on the Esplanade; the latter played on Tuesday and Wednesday last before leaving for Poona,—on the last occasion singing a "Farewell" chorus.

15th March. E. R.

TO FLORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your numerous readers will inform me whether there is any Treatise on gardening for Bombay exclusively; and, if so, where obtainable, and at what price?

I shall also thank any of your readers to state if they know—

1. To impart any desired tint to light-coloured dahlias.
2. To preserve vitality in rose slips during transit from one distant place to another.
3. To render palish-white roses pure white.
4. To impart a decided black colour to deep crimson rose. N.B.—Some other process than the charcoal method is what is wanted.

I am acquainted with one method of treating the first three, but would wish to know whether there are any others; if not, I shall be happy to state mine through the medium of your paper, should any of your readers desire to know it, and should you be good enough to throw open its columns to correspondence of this nature.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 14th March. FLORIST.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE other night I was taking an after-dinner stroll on those ever-pleasant Boulevards, now so wonderfully lit with new-fashioned gas, when on a sudden a human arm glided under mine, and I recognised an old chum of mine, le Comte de Trois Etoiles. Yes, Mr. Editor, one of my oldest friends is a real live French Earl. But you need not be frightened, and take the trouble of writing to me that you see no necessity for your Paris Correspondent to cultivate such expensive acquaintances. This titled friend is an aristocrat only in blood. In England, an Earl with four or five hundred a-year would wish his title buried in the oblivion of centuries, but in France the reverse is the case. A 'Comte,' if he is generally known to be the 'genuine article,' will not think himself obliged to spend two or three times the amount of his income to keep up appearances; on the contrary, his name is a source of economy, as it secures for him a social position quite independent of his pecuniary means. The sprig of nobility in question is a young man about thirty years of age, whose means of existence are an occasional contribution to the *Gazette de Paris*, and two or three well known plays which he has written for the Theatre Français. The Comte de Trois Etoiles, or, as he sometimes calls himself, the Comte de la Bourse-plate, lives in the most fashionable part of the Champs Elysées, but two little rooms on the fifth floor constitute the whole apartment. He is one of those charming men who know everybody and can do everything. Do you want an introduction to a Government official, or to a talented actress, a word from him is sufficient to procure you an agreeable 'interview.' Would you like to be invited to the next diplomatic ball, or take a French lesson behind the scenes of a theatre, apply to him. If your head is out of order with an attack of the blues, don't—*similibus curantis*—think of taking a 'blue,' but try and find him at home. By the time you have exhausted your provision of wind by climbing five pairs of stairs, you may find him at home. If so, you are *ipso facto* cured as thoroughly as poor old Doctor Todd us to set up his Devonshire patients when he gave them bumpers of champagne. Whoever you are, and whatever he may be doing—dressing, writing, drawing, reading, singing, or playing—he will receive you as if he had been looking forward to your visit for the last fortnight. The very look of his good-humoured countenance, lithe frame, and long shanks, will reconcile you with human nature. His running comments on passing events, or his latest comic story, will have the effect of a moral tonic on your depressed spirits. Such was the man who slid his arm into mine. As he did so, he pointed with his stick to the circular monument placarded with play-bills, and said, "How about Rabagas for to-night?" "I suppose it is hopeless for me to think of buying a ticket," I observed in reply. "Hopelessly impossible; every seat in the Vaudeville has been taken for the last three weeks, but Sardou has of course kept back a number of stalls for his friends; so, if you like, we'll go together and screw two *fauteuils* out of the great man." It was too good an opportunity of recovering lost time to think of neglecting it. I closed at once with the offer, and we both turned our steps in the direction of the Rue Lafitte, the street which has the good fortune to possess M. Victorien Sardou, the great dramatic author, and the most formidable rival of Dumas fils. The one has pitched his tent in the Vaudeville Theatre, the other at the Gymnase—two literary giants such as France has seldom been favoured with at the same time. It had been understood for some time beforehand that Sardou was going to follow up his fairy success at the Gaieté by a comedy in five acts teeming with political allusions. A *première* from the pen of a popular dramatist will always excite great curiosity, but when, as on this occasion, there is the prospect of a great division of opinion, heaven and earth are moved to obtain admittance on the first night. Up we went five pairs of stairs—all celebrated literary gems live on an eminence—the entrance door has a curtain on each side of it, and is curiously padded with olive green silk. When we have sounded the gong, a business-looking servant girl lets us in and takes charge of our two pasteboards. We are invited to step inside the drawing room, a little box of art and comfort. M. Sardou is at dinner, but he will come and speak to *ces Messieurs* in a moment. "In less than that," exclaims the man himself, as he emerges from behind a curtain—all his doors are curtained over. "I suppose," he said, after having shaken us warmly by the hand, "you have come to ask for places. I am delighted to see you; but not only has every seat been taken, but also every inch of standing ground." As he said this, he did not, I thought, look very distressed. Indeed, a successful play at any one of the Parisian theatres is a fortune in itself. It implies a handsome cheque, say, £1,000 down, and fifteen per cent. on the profits, *i.e.* about £40 a-night. Taking a medium run of 100 nights, this makes, with the cheque, a round sum of £5,000, which is about doubled by the time the drama has been played in the Provinces and in Belgium, and after the manuscript has been printed and sold. No wonder M. Sardou's features, which, by the way, are very unprepossessing, could not be brought to express all the regret he doubtless felt at being obliged to refuse us what he guessed we had come for. "But, mon cher Sardou," objected my friend, who piques himself on being present at every *première*, and who has been known, when three different theatres had a new play on the same night, to shew himself at every one of them, "you cannot refuse to give us what we have not as yet asked for; we want to see Rabagas, but, so far from presuming to sit down in your temple, we shall be quite content if you'll suffer us to worship you on one leg." "Yes," replied Sardou, laughing grimly at the idea, "but you forget that between you there will be two feet on the floor, while I have already told you that every inch of standing ground has been given away." "Very well," said Trois Etoiles, pretending to feel convinced that there was nothing to be done, "you think it is quite impossible for us to get in to-night." "I don't think so, but I am sure of it," replied the author. "Then, look here, I will prove to you that you are a greater man than you think for. Give me your signature, and it will go very hard with me if it does not do the impossible." There was no resisting such flattering logic. The great wit looked an instant for a repartee, thought probably of his dinner, and then resigned himself to complying with the request, assuring us again, as he handed over the written leave of entry, that it was not worth a place inside the lobby. Armed with this precious document, we hurried off in all haste to the Vaudeville, the splendid new theatre which Baron Hausmann built for Mademoiselle Cellier, his protégée, situated on the Boulevard des Capucines at the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Autin. This favourite abode of the comic muse is always inviting you to look in as you pass by its brilliantly-illuminated entrance. That night, however, there was no invitation required, the very sight of the magical word Rabagas, under the omnipotent name of Victorien Sardou, was in itself more than sufficient to draw the pleasure-loving Parisians. But woe to the innocent provincials and foreigners who thought to get in by shewing their purses at the ticket office. To their utter dismay they were politely told that money would not buy a place for another week to come. Close to the theatre is a wine merchant's shop. To the sale of refreshments the worthy landlord adds the profitable speculation of negociating favour tickets and places secured in advance. In order to obtain an idea of the demand we looked into the supply. "Got anything for to-night?" we enquired. "Yes, one stall." "What will you take for it?" "Eight hundred francs (£32)," was the reply. "But, surely, you must have something at a more moderate price." "Nothing. I was fool enough to sell two stalls this afternoon for two hundred francs a-piece. I could get almost any price now for two such places." This was ominous of a severe crush, for, accustomed as I am to see heavy sums given at a first night, this was the first time I had heard more than five hundred francs asked. A man in a dress coat with a monster steel chain hanging round his neck barred the entrance door. Upon our producing Sardou's slip he made way for us, and we obtained admission to the lobby without any serious difficulty. On that night, the only night when it is *de rigueur*, ladies as well as gentlemen were in full evening dress. The approaches to the body of the house were more like the cloak room of an Embassy on reception night than the waiting rooms of a public place of amusement. That every available inch had been sold or given away was clear enough, but Trois Etoiles, who never allows anybody to refuse him anything, chucked a wicked little *ouvreuse* under the chin, slipped a *douceur* into her white palm, and displayed the manuscript. As we were early, and all the world had not yet squeezed in, she took charge of the paper, and pointed to a couple of stools which she had evidently dissembled behind a stall. We gave the little woman a Freemason's wink, which implied that if we were suffered to remain undisturbed in those seats throughout the evening we should know whom we had to thank for it. This is how I saw Rabagas. And if next time you come to Paris you would like to assist at a *première* of extraordinary interest, remember that money spent *inside* the house is, on such occasions, twenty times better employed than *outside*. Now, let me endeavour to give you an idea of the play itself, and of the unusual circumstances which attended its first appearance. M. Sardou is an enthusiastic Bonapartist, and, as such, is terribly alive to the ridiculous side of mob agitators. To pourtray one of these last in his struggle between popularity and power, to show up his system and companions, must have been a labour of love to the dramatist. The scene of the play is placed in the Principality of Monaco. The Governor, Prince Florestan, is represented as a good, hardworking Sovereign, whose best intentions are continually being thwarted by the intrigues and riots of his subjects. But let me give you Prince Florestan's own account of the difficulties he has to put up with. "You must often have seen, in the case of disagreeable couples, the one finding fault with whatever is done by the other. We are like them. I am the one, the other is my people. Everything I do is noted, misinterpreted, turned into ridicule with surprising skill. For instance, if I go out for a drive, 'He idles his time.' If I don't go out, 'He is afraid to show himself.' If I give a ball, 'What extravagance.' If I don't give a ball, 'What avarice.' If I hold a review, 'He intimidates the military.' If I don't hold a review, 'He mistrusts the spirit of the troops.' If I have fireworks on my birthday, 'He is burning the people's money.' If I have no fireworks, 'He does nothing for the people's amusement.' If I look well, 'That is the result of his idleness.' If I look ill, 'Debauchery!' I can no longer eat, nor sleep, nor do the slightest thing, but what I do is declared to be detestable; and all that I do not do is still worse." It must be admitted that this is a faithful satire on the irreconcilable gentlemen who overthrew Napoleon, or rather who undermined the ground on which he stood. We know that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," but this apology for the Emperor's giddy fall will make most of us return thanks that we are nobody's master. Good King Florestan next favours us with a sketch of one of his principal enemies, the garrulous and worrying Rabagas. "There is not one of them," he says, in speaking of his subject to a beautiful woman, a republican Yankee, "who knows any higher motive than self-interest, and who will not dishonour the flag he pretends to serve. Each one is ready to sputter his spleen, to vomit his hatred on all those of the party of Order who discover his pride and covetousness. They are led by the cleverest juggler of phrases, a lawyer, Rabagas! He is a boon companion, a great emptier of pint-pots; he knows how to shape everything to his own ends, he darts up like a sky-rocket and goes off in a shower of sparks to the great delight of the bumpkins who take fireworks for stars! This dangerous fool is surrounded by a set of windbags; lawyers without briefs, doctors without patients, unsuccessful authors, dismissed clerks, displaced officials, and cashiered officers, a bankrupt, three defaulters, two sharpers, a utopist, seven imbeciles, and eight drunkards. These form the company of the Café du Crapaud Volant, which represent in Monaco progress, light, and liberty, on condition that they are allowed to say what they like, do what they like, and—pocket what they like.

"Eva—And this Rabagas? . . .

"Florestan—Manages everything! He is far more powerful than I am. He has his daily paper, his courtiers, his police, and his troops."

While the actor was thus stigmatising the low adventurers who have been for so many years the evil spirits of every Government, one of the journalists in the audience, Jules Claretie, a literary orator, who from time to time curries favour with the Parisian mob, shouted out "Vive la Republique; Vive Gambetta." This was the signal for a general uproar. All the spectators rose to their feet, and demonstrated as noisily as if they were in the National Assembly. Nothing daunted by the effect his exclamations had produced, Claretie was heard to say: "This is an Imperialist manifesto, it is most indecent that it should be tolerated on the stage. Why, they actually shout Vive l'Empereur in the play." "A bas les Communards!" retorted Paul de Cassagnac, one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp in the late war and writer in the *Constitutionnel* journal. "Vive l'Empereur," vociferated an old boy comfortably ensconced in a side box. Then the excitement became intense. Claretie drew out his card case, from which he extracted about a dozen of his cards, and threw them in the direction of the box. Cassagnac cuttingly remarked that he might have thrown one of the cards in his way. (Nobody will fight Cassagnac, he is a noted duellist. In his last three duels he killed his adversary each time.) We were all so closely packed together that nobody quite knew who was threatening the other. Trois Etoiles, who was mounted on his stool, balancing himself on one leg, apostrophised a "friend of Claretie's" ever so many heads beyond him. He was heard, however, and a reply came in the shape of a small foot-stool neatly pitched at his head. He dodged it, but in doing so lost his equilibrium and fell into the sea of human faces beneath him. This was anything but oil cast on the troubled waters. Blows began to fall like hail all about us. The ladies in the dress circle shrieked and swooned. Edmond About said something, which I could not catch, about a revolver. The actors came flocking on to the stage, forgetting all their connection with the play in the tragic scenes which we were enacting. Just as matters were becoming dangerous, somebody raised the cry of "*Voilà les Sergents-de-Ville!* To your places, gentlemen, and let the play continue." This appeal was heard, and in an instant everybody had got back to his seat, with the exception of a rabid republican, who went on gesticulating, quite unaware that his coat tails had been torn asunder right up to the back of his neck. This ridiculous exception was too much for the gravity even of these infuriated politicians, and before the police made their appearance we were all roaring with laughter at the unfortunate political martyr. If the French character is very impressionable, it is also wonderfully elastic. Everybody appeared pleased with himself for having secured a seat for so memorable a *première*, and as soon as we had all ascertained that our swallow tails were what they ought to be, the performance was allowed to proceed without any violent manifestation of opinion. Applause and whistling were occasionally indulged in whenever Rabagas was supposed to hit off Gambetta. In the course of the third act there is an enterprising journalist who comes to 'interview' Rabagas at the Café de Crapaud Volant, alias the Café de Madrid, where most of the men who were afterwards leaders of the insurrection used to congregate and discuss the affairs of the State. All the advocates of social revolution are atheists *ex-officio*. An honest Red always tries to impress on you that he has no religion, and that a priest is a corrupter of public morals. M. Desmoulins, the interviewing journalist, a great admirer of Rabagas, drops himself into a chair, exclaiming, as he does so, "Mon Dieu!" a very common and unmeaning French expression. The Club immediately exclaim, "Cinquante centimes," and, drawing the offender's attention to a written notice suspended over a money box, they say that notice will inform you that the word "God" is suppressed among us, and any person who so far forgets himself as to pronounce the obsolete vocative is fined 10 sous. Desmoulins offers some coppers, and is directed to "place them on the altar of our country." On his enquiring where that may be, he is shewn the money box on the left. Citoyen Desmoulins is caught tripping again, and as he is going to deposit his fine on the altar of his country, Citoyen Samerlin, the proprietor of the Café de Crapaud Volant, coolly takes the money and puts it in his own pocket, assuring the donor that "it is all safe there." Eva, who is in love with King Florestan, rescues him from his persecutors by persuading Rabagas to accept the place of Prime Minister in the Royal Government. She had some difficulty in effecting this compromise between power and popularity, for Rabagas believed that Revolution was his vocation, and looked on it as a career. But when he has agreed to leave the busy and smoky tavern for the magnificence of a Court, he breathes freely, for he has at last reached the summit of ambition, the highest place in the realm. The following soliloquy is well worth noting. It is in Sardou's best style, and is unsurpassed in true comedy:—"At last I have got it, and I will keep it. Minister—my dear Rabagas! Minister! I always said you would be, and now see (leaning back on the sofa and gazing up at the ceiling), ah! how delicious this life is! How delightful! How charming the music is, and how lovely are the flowers and the lights! and the lovely women who do not deign to look at me now, the fools! They will soon, however, be at my feet! Ah! but this is real life, the only life worth having. Good heavens! it is pleasant to be inside and not amongst that crowd who is gazing at the grand doings through the key-hole! It is fine to watch those men splashing through the mud, and to splash them as I drive along, those insolents, favourites of fortune who used to laugh at me at College, make fun of my short trousers and woollen socks which my peasant mother used to knit for me. I can now return scorn by disdain. How sweet this is." In the last act King Florestan and his new democratic Prime Minister are able to test their new Government. A mob collects outside the palace, and when the popular leader is seen in company with the oppressor there are shouts of disgust and general hooting. "That is meant for you," says Rabagas, to his Royal chief. The tumult goes on increasing until it reaches its climax by a brickbat being thrown at Rabagas' head by one of his former friends. "That is for you," remarks Florestan to his Minister. Then Radical Rabagas declaims against the vile populace, and orders charges of cavalry with firing of grape-shot. We have a Revolution and counter-Revolution, in which all the heroes of the Commune are ridiculed with great felicity. Rabagas soon understands what a mistake he has made in deserting the Crapeau Volant for the gilded halls of a palace. It is, however, too late to recover what has been lost, so he sends in his resignation, which is joyfully accepted. The closing words of the play cause no small shock to the audience.

"Rabagas—I forsake my country, and I go to the only country which can appreciate men like me."

"Florestan—Which country do you mean?"

"Rabagas—France."

Hisses, groans, and applause, accompanied the fall of the curtain. This time we were able to contain our wrath till we got outside on the boulevard. Once in the open, Republicans and Bonapartists, nobodies and somebodies, had a regular pitched battle, blows were given and taken freely, hats were knocked off, challenges exchanged, and hard names applied right and left. The passers-by were beginning to take part in the riot, for and against, when a large squad of gendarmes broke in upon us and sent every man about his business. Two fanatics then went and had some beer together and finished up by sticking pocket knives into each other. With the exception of these two, nobody was arrested. French spectators are very demonstrative in their criticism, but this is the first time I have seen them work themselves up into a real passion. The next morning our friend Sardou received warning that if such disgraceful scenes were repeated his play would be forbidden. He immediately sent out favour tickets to quiet people, and the house was kept as much as possible out of the hands of the public. This measure will, no doubt, enable the Vaudeville to proceed with their great attraction after the novelty of the political satire has worn off. I have over and over again assured you that I have a most profound aversion for politics and politicians, but, as you receive letter after letter from me all more or less impregnated with echoes of party struggles, you must be very good-natured if you do not take exception to my assertions. But to those of your readers who kindly wonder "why he does it if he does'nt like it," you may allow me to reply—(1.) That a long residence in Paris has taught me to look for French life and character rather in the theatrical world than in an assembly of Deputies, and therefore that when *for the first time in twenty years* I find a political Aristophanes holding forth on the stage, I am logically bound to take note of all his sayings and doings. (2.) That I cannot put a foot out of doors without finding my fellow-creatures horrible martyrs to political demons which I am powerless to exorcise. (3.) That all the Parisian ladies are never tired of predicting the return of Louis Napoleon, and prefer talking about the coup d'état, which they consider imminent, to gossiping about the last new scandal. Now let evil tongues say what they like of me. I consider myself fully justified in bending to the wind whether it blow north, south, east, or west. I would fain send you a description of a Paris State ball, but in order to do so I should have to draw on my recollection of what took place two or three years ago, and such a lapse of time, added to the three weeks' voyage which so unfortunately separates us, might entirely deprive the account of its interest. *Autres temps, autres mœurs.* M. Thiers has thought better of it, and is devoting all his time to fixing himself on the top of a volcano which threatens every day to bury us in its ashes. Poor man! he has but few friends. What mediator ever had? Only the other day a special correspondent of a leading London journal telegraphed that an attempt had been made to assassinate the President with a revolver. This was probably the same correspondent who, during the early part of the Franco-German war, startled the world with a despatch in the following words—"Rheims, 10-15 P.M. It is reported on good authority that the Emperor Napoleon has cut his throat in a puddle." M. Thiers is at the present moment a more important personage than the Emperor ever was. His death or resignation would, in the opinion of the gravest philosophers, immediately change Republic and peace into Revolution and war. Abroad M. Thiers is looked upon as the only serious statesman in France: at home he is considered as the only leading man who has no avowed party prejudices, and yet this is a man of seventy-five years of age! M Puy de Dome, a Deputy, lately made a trial trip in a new balloon which he hoped to steer through the clouds by the aid of steam. After having battled for some time against the elements, he succeeded in effecting a brilliant descent. A number of peasants who had collected in a field to gaze at the majestic globe as it bore down upon them were suddenly struck with the idea that the car must contain a political exile, so with one voice they burst out in a healthy cheer of Vive l'Empereur! Who can say after this that loyalty is extinct in France?

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Wednesday and Thursday last 206 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday the body of a new-born native child was found by the police on the Chowpatty road, wrapped up in a piece of cloth.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. A. Rogers, the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, who is now on circuit, is at present at Gogo.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, disposed of sixty-nine Municipal cases on Thursday, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 46.

A CURRENCY NOTE FOUND.—On Thursday a Hindoo found a currency note for ten rupees on the Naigaum road, which has been made over to the Commissioner of Police.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that several native Princes and Chiefs are to be present in Bombay to witness the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's statue.

MASONIC BALL.—The masonic ball has been postponed from the 26th inst. to the 4th April. This will no doubt be appreciated by many who may have objections to attending balls during Lent.

FIRE IN A VILLAGE AT NOWSAREE.—We see that on Monday a serious fire broke out in the village of Cadipoor, in Nowsaree, by which ten houses were destroyed. Three children and ten cattle were burned.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The members of this company again reproduce to-night, at the Victoria Theatre, the play of "Goolay-Bukavlee," which still continues to attract crowded houses. A local farce will follow the play.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mogul named Aga Badin Shirazi was charged with erecting a scaffolding in Nesbit Lane without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 60.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Ismael Abdoola, a suspicious character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of wool, belonging to one Radha Meeka, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous inprisonment.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—Several Mahomedans, who are well known to the police, and who create disturbances during the Mohurrum festival, were called by the Police Commissioner to his office on Wednesday and were warned to be on their good behaviour during the present holidays.

MR. C. BRAHAM, Deputy Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, having obtained an appointment in the Carwar State Railway, has resigned his post in the local Municipality. The Commissioner has advertised for applications to be sent to him by candidates aspiring to the office.

A PETITION BY A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—A short time ago Jewanlaljee Maharaj had forwarded a petition to Government, praying that he may be exempted from attending either Civil or Criminal Courts in the Bombay Presidency to give evidence. The Government have refused to comply with his request.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—James Taylor, a European, was charged before Mr. Dosabbay Framjee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.—Edward Nolan Freeman was charged with a similar offence before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was sent to the work-house.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	The Woolwich Infant	Riviere.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Theresa	Godfrey.
Selection ...(Op.)	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Valse	Belgravia	Donizetti.
Galop	La Postillon	Faust.

ANDREW'S LIBRARY, SURAT.—On Monday last a general meeting of the members of the Andrew's Library was held at Surat, when the report for the year 1871 was read and adopted. It was resolved to pay Rs. 250 to the fund of the late secretary, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, for his monument, which is to be erected in the cemetery there. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery was elected honorary secretary of the institution in place of the deceased.

OUTRAGES DURING THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS AT KAIRA.—A correspondent of the *Chundrodya* states that the people of Mahter, in the Kaira district, thinking that the Sirkar wanted to tax them in taking the census, went up in a body to the enumerators and threw dust in their eyes. The peon who accompanied the enumerators was assaulted with sticks, his head was broken, and he is said to be dangerously ill. One of the enumerators, frightened at this occurrence, left off taking the census.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Sooleman Ahmed and Moora Sooleman were yesterday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with house-breaking by night and theft of property worth Rs. 3,535, belonging to one Luchmonsing Chunilall; and Wujaram Doolub, Suda Bhima, and Dhuma Jessa with aiding and abetting the offence. A few witnesses were examined and the prisoners were remanded to jail. Mr. Crawford (Leathes and Crawford) appeared on behalf of one of the accused.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—The following notification has been issued by the Judges of the High Court:—"All pleaders holding sunuds for a district may appear, plead, and act in any Court of Small Causes within the same district. The provision on the subject of pleaders in other Courts, contained in Regulation II. of 1827, chapter VI., and Act I. of 1846, shall, so far as they are still in force and may be applicable, extend to pleaders practising in Courts of Small Causes under this rule."

VICISSITUDES OF A GUZERATEE NEWSPAPER.—The *Bombay Chabook*, *i. e.* "whip," which was some years ago a terror to many natives of Bombay, has once more changed hands. Its present proprietor, Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, has made it over for a consideration to the enterprising proprietor of the *Akbarai-Sodagur and Summachar Durpun*, who has amalgamated the two papers. The *Chabook* is the second paper that has been amalgamated with the *Akhbarai-Sodagur* in the short space of two years.

THE RECENT FIRE AT SURAT.—With reference to the fire which occurred at Surat on Sunday, a correspondent writes from that station as follows:—"On the 10th inst., at about 9 P.M., a serious fire broke out in Burhenpoore Bhagol (market), by which nearly fifteen grocers' shops and ten magnificent buildings were reduced to ashes. The fire is said to have originated in the shop of a cloth merchant, who is a Borah. There is a superstitious notion among the Hindoos, that when the first day of their month commences on a Tuesday or Sunday some calamity is sure to happen. The first day of the Fagan month, which commenced on the 10th inst., was Sunday, and that, in their view, seems to confirm the superstition."

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Second Magistrate, Sudoo Appa, a coolie, was charged with stealing a looking-glass, a dressing gown, a small fancy box, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of Mr. Denny. The articles were given to the accused for the purpose of being taken to Camateepoora, where complainant was about to put up in a house. On Thursday Mr. Denny's cook went in search of the coolie and found him on the Mandvee road. He asked him where the articles entrusted to him were, when he said that he knew nothing about them. He was at once given in charge of a policeman. At a police chowkey the man confessed that he had the articles concealed in his house, where they found them. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Bhowaneeshunker Ambalal, a mehta in the service of Messrs. King and Co., appeared before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against a man named Narrotum Moolchund, a shroff, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 1,609. Bhowaneeshunker Ambalal said he knew one Narrotum Moolchund, who had a shop at Khara Talao, outside the Fort. On or about the 10th December 1868, the firm of Sudashew Martund deposited with the said Narrotum, for safe custody, as a trustee or banker, a sum of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to complainant for certain services he had then agreed to render to the said firm of Sudashew Martund. The money was to be paid over to complainant on the disposal in or out of Court of a certain suit, which was then pending in the High Court against the firm of Sudashew Martund. Narrotum had from time to time paid only Rs. 891, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,609 still payable. Decree had been made in Court in complainant's favour with interest and costs. Since the date of the decree, Narrotum had filed his petition in insolvency, and the complainant believed that he had, previous to the decree in the suit, appropriated the said deposit money to his own use and benefit. He therefore charged Narrotum with criminal breach of trust. The magistrate granted the application.

MR. S. TAGORE, the Assistant Session Judge, who had proceeded to Calcutta on leave of absence, is expected to return to Poona to-day, and will resume charge of his office from Mr. Murphy, who will receive charge of the city magistrate's office from Mr. G. B. Reid. That gentleman being appointed Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish, will proceed to Bhosawul for that purpose.—*Poona Observer*, March 14.

DENGUE FEVER AT SHOLAPORE.—We learn from Sholapore that the *dengue* fever has made its appearance at that station. One of the victims has been the Portuguese man in charge of the refreshment room. He died on the 11th instant, after having been ill, we hear, from the 2nd idem, the very day that the details from the Crocodile passed through that station. He got much worse a few days before his death—his joints became much swollen and caused him great suffering. It is impossible to estimate the sufferings and death which may be caused by one false move like that one of sending the details all through the country by the regular mail train, so that no precaution could be thought of to prevent the infection spreading. It is easy to introduce disease into a station but not so easy to get rid of it.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—16TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

Re Mercantile Credit and Financial Association—Manisty and Fletcher—Thomas Fisher Punnett v. Veynack Pandoorung—Leathes and Crawford.

SPECIAL CASES FROM SMALL CAUSE COURT.

14455-70—Inderjee Khimjee v. Nursey Jugjeevan.
13185-71—Adam Paipia v. Syed Esmael bin Syed, &c.

LONG CAUSES.

233-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.
359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.
179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohokundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

538-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. Part heard.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, 17TH MARCH 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 95 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92, 317, 11.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 164 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 102, 299, and 328.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 166, and 348.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 288, 166, and 275.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 84 (The Royal Banners), and 326 (Christian, seek not yet repose.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 163 (When our heads are bowed with woe), 85 (We sing the praise of Him who died) and Dr. Faber's "Pilgrims of the Night."
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public worship in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 1, (Tune, Doversdale—105.)
Hymn 90, (Tune, Hager—335.)
Paraphrase 26-5 (Tune, St. Stephen's—49.)
Anthem—"Lord bless us still."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 98 (Tune, Irish—17.)
Hymn 11, (Tune, Melcombe—235.)
Paraphrase 63, (Tune, Harrington—92)
Anthem "O how amiable are thy dwellings."
Collections for the poor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

7-30 A.M.—Service at 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—Service at 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,289 tons, Captain W. Woodward, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,699 tons. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE MARINE MINISTER VON ROON, which sailed from Shields 6th June last, for Bombay, with a cargo of coals for Government, has not since been heard of, and it is feared has foundered with all hands.

THE S.S. SCANDERIA, 1,348 tons, Captain W. H. Carroll, arrived yesterday from Sunderland (February 10th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,100 tons. The vessel touched at Port Said and Suez, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. ORIENTAL, Captain Dickinson, arrived yesterday from Malabar Coast and Calcutta (February 28th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Norton, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Quima, and forty deck passengers.

THE S.S. DILSTON CASTLE, Captain T. Hunter will sail to-day with a cargo of 397 bales of wool, 7,294 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. A. Fenner, Mr. Middleton, Mr. H. True, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Wills, and Mr. W. Wincombe.

THE ROYAL FAMILY proceeding to Colombo, returned on Monday from the Sandheads, having sprung a leak. She was coming up under steam, and latest reports announced that the leak was rapidly gaining, —*Englishman*, March 13.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGLY.—A serious accident occurred in the river on Monday evening at five o'clock. The steamer Thomas Wilson, outward bound, ran into the Ocean Chief at Royapur Reach, striking her on the starboard bow. The Ocean Chief's boats were ordered out at once, and the crew, with the exception of one man, were all saved. It is said that the unfortunate ship went down five minutes after she was struck. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.—*Ibid.*

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, Captain S. Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. T. L. Crawley, Mr. McHinch, Mr. Robert Gravis, a gentleman, and thirty-seven deck passengers. For Bushire—Mr. J. H. Dunn, Mr. W. Brillebank, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, and two deck passengers. For Bussorah—Mr. C. Funck, and ten deck passengers. For Muscat three, for Bunder Abbas five, and for Linga two deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (FT. IN.)	March.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (FT. IN.)
2 55 m	2 7	Saturday.. ... 16	9 35 m	4 3
4 31 a	2 9		10 11 a	0 7
3 30 m	1 6	Sunday 17	10 25 m	3 5
5 44 a	2 3		11 25 a	0 1
4 32 m	0 8	Monday......... 18	11 33 m	2 11
7 11 a	2 2		......	......
6 14 m	0 5	Tuesday......... 19	1 6 m	0 1
8 31 a	2 8		0 50 a	2 10
8 4 m	0 9	Wednesday ... 20	2 44 m	0 6
9 25 a	3 5		2 19 a	3 2
9 19 m	1 9	Thursday 21	3 41 m	1 7
0 5 a	4 3		3 26 a	3 10
10 4 m	2 10	Friday 22	4 18 m	2 10
10 36 a	5 0		4 9 a	4 7

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 7h. 15m. a.m.

SIGNOR MARRAS' FAREWELL CONCERT.

THE farewell concert of Signor Marras, which was given on Thursday evening at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, was in some respects even a greater success than his previous one. Both from its formation and its accoustic properties the large room at Altamont is undoubtedly well suited for concerts. Though there was a large and fashionable audience, but the arrangements of the seats was such that there was no repetition of the annoying crush in the Durbar Room.

His Excellency the Governor and his family, and suite, entered punctually at 9 o'clock, and shortly afterwards Lady Spencer and the Misses Spencer arrived. The concert was commenced by the performance of a pianoforte selection by Signor Marras, after which the following programme of sacred music was gone through, all the pieces without exception being creditably sung.

SELECTIONS	"Cujus animam" / "Pro peccatis" / "Quando Corpus" (Stabat Mater.)	Rossini.
SOLO	"Ave Maria" (Soprano)	Marras.
PRELUDE RELIGIEUX	"Gratias Agimus" / "Domine Deus" / "O Salutaris" / "Sanctus" (Messe Solennelle)	Rossini.
SOLOS	"It is Enough" / "O rest in the Lord" / "If with all your Hearts" (Elijah.)	Mendelssohn
GRANDE FANTAISIE	Piano-forte (I. Puritani)	PRUDENT.

Signor Marras appeared to be in better voice than on the evening of his appearance in the Town Hall, and his singing of "Ave Maria" and "If with all your Hearts" was very highly appreciated. The latter especially was sung with all the correctness and fluency of a master, and well merited the applause it received. "Pro peccatis" was sung by a well known amateur bass, who is known to be more effective in a chorus than in solo singing, in a manner which showed that with careful toning down his singing of solos would become much more enjoyable than hitherto. The gentleman who sang "It is Enough," and one or two other pieces, well sustained his character for proficiency in singing sacred music. The pianoforte grande fantasie was played by a French gentleman whose brilliant execution the people of Bombay have had many opportunities of admiring. The selection is one which is always enjoyable, even when performed by a pianist of no pretensions; but the fine clear and elastic touch of the gentleman who played it on Thursday evening, and the ease with which the most rapid variations were brought out, kept the audience enthralled, and elicited at the finish enthusiastic applause, and an *encore* which was persisted in till the player again came to the instrument.

After a short interval, the second part of the programme, which was more varied, was commenced. The following were the pieces set down:—

BALLADE A 4 VOIX AVEC CHŒUR	"Aux Bords de la Durance"	Pinsuti.
SCOTCH SONG	"The Flowers of the Forest"	
CANTI TOSCANI E NAPOLITANI	(By desire) SIGNOR MARRAS.	Marras
Melody	"Home, Sweet Home"	Bishop.
DUETTINO	"Jammo a Santa Lucia" SIGNOR AND MADAME MARRAS.	Ricci.
SONG	"The Thorn"	Shield.
RONDO	"Ah! Non giunge" (Sonnambula)	Bellini.
ARIA	"Voi che Sapete" (Nozze di Figaro) SIGNOR MARRAS.	Mozart.
DUETTO	"Io son ricco e tu sei bella" (Elesire)	Donizetti.
ARIETTA	"Spento ancor" (Leonora)	Mercadante.
ROMANCE	"L'Adieu" (Voici l'instant Suprême!) SIGNOR MARRAS.	Schubert.
FINALE	"Dal tuo stellato soglio" (Mosè in Egitto)	Rossini.

"Aux Bords de la Durance" is a delightful ballad, and was well sung, both in the solo and chorus parts. But the next song, "The Flowers of the Forest" was *par excellence* the gem of the evening. This was sung by a lady who made her first appearance before a Bombay audience at Signor Marras' previous concert; and the Signor may congratulate himself that he has been able to induce a lady with such a magnificent voice to assist him. We do not remember to have seen before in Bombay an audience so entirely thrilled by the simple sweetness of a song; immediately the full soft notes were heard the house was hushed, and the audience, we may say without in the least degree exaggerating, sat spell-bound, and even at the end of the first verse a torrent of bravos and applause burst forth. The song finished, it was impossible to put an end to the applause except by satisfying the intense and general desire of the audience by the singing of the second verse over again. The same lady also sang "Ah! Non giunge," from Sonnambula, which gave a better opportunity for the display of the range and flexibility of her voice. Her singing of this piece was also rapturously applauded. The aria and duetta following which followed this rondo on the programme were omitted to save time. Signor Marras' "Canti Toscani e Napolitani" was sung with lightness and animation, and were much admired; and "L'Adieu" with great pathos. The chorus "Dal tuo stellato soglio" formed a fitting finale to this very successful concert, which terminated about half-past eleven o'clock.

HOW TO PUNISH ASSASSINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—The melancholy death of Lord Mayo may well make us all ponder over the state of affairs in India. It seems to me that some new laws will be necessary to stop assassinations. Our law is used somewhat in the same manner as an angler uses his fine gut line to catch a salmon: he must *play* him, or the fish gets away, he *breaks* the line if not played properly. Now the countryman who goes out with a stout line just drags the fish out of the water without any play whatever. Now, the laws that operate in a civilized country are like the *fine line*, and there they answer; a punishment that would (in a moral point of view) completely crush a man in England will not operate in the same way in India. We want the ruder sort of line, or the strong line to pull out the fish by force, *i.e.* to punish with a high hand. Magistrates should have "summary" powers, and punishments must be *just* but *severe*. A law should be passed, declaring that for the future all assassins will be punished in a *new* way; but what that way is to *be*, Magistrates and Judges should agree upon, and act (*after* it becomes a *law*) as the Government may order. It is high time that corporal punishment should be adopted; and I think what would terrify this class of criminals *more* than any other form of punishment, would be to execute them by means of a powerful *galvanic battery* in as public a manner as possible. The whole of the lookers-on would be struck with awe, and would cry out—"Done by the hand of God and not by man." Nothing a native *dreads* so much as the *supernatural*. It is unbecoming of a great power to interfere with the prejudices of the Mussulmans or Hindus to hang in pig-skins, or make the culprits eat beef! Such will only annoy and insult our friends of those persuasions.

EYES OPEN.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Thursday, the adjourned special general meeting of the Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. Connon presiding.

ILLNESS OF MR. HOPE.

The Chairman said he was very sorry to learn from a communication to the Clerk of the Peace from the Municipal Commissioner that he (Mr. Hope) could not attend, and that he was under medical advice that he should abstain from working. Mr. Connon said he was sure the Bench would share with him regret at this circumstance.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

The Clerk read a letter from Government, dated 1st March 1872, forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner and Government resolution thereon, relative to the acquisition of land for the Toolsee scheme, and also read another letter, dated 13th March, from Mr. Ravenscroft to the Collector of Tanna, requesting him not to take further steps to acquire the land formerly ordered to be taken up for the Toolsee reservoir.

Dr. Blaney—I venture to think that the Bench will unanimously regret the action taken by Government as declared in this letter from Mr. Ravenscroft with reference to the land for the Toolsee water scheme. Government themselves had previously taken action for acquiring the land in the persuasion that the additional water supply from Toolsee was necessary, and although they did not consult the Bench at all as a preliminary and precautionary measure I think the step they took was a very good one. It seems that Government must now be put in possession of the views of the Bench as expressed at the meeting on Tuesday last before they take any further proceedings, and in the meantime everything that Government were doing with reference to the acquirement of the land is held in abeyance. It is a misfortune that this communication has come so late in the season. On more than one occasion the Bench has expressed its great anxiety that some additional water supply should be made as quickly as possible in view of what appeared to us all an impending calamity; and our feeling of fear for any further delay must be heightened by the fact that the mortality of Bombay is now upwards of 31 per thousand—an unusually high rate of mortality for Bombay. We cannot tell what the Fates may have in store for us next year, but at all events we might have it in our power to reduce further evil results from the failure of our water supply. When Government in the middle of March have chosen to take such a view of the matter as they have expressed in their letter it is much to be deplored. If the Government were so anxious to decide positively for themselves, leaving the Bench no decision or voice in the matter at all, it would have been wise and kind of them, even their duty, to have submitted to the Bench the general features of a scheme of water supply and had added that any deviation from its general principles would have been rejected. Had this been done very much time would have been saved and we might have been nearer to the realisation of that desirable condition of things, prevention of increased sickness and increased death-rate from the deficiency of our water supply. Where we are landed is, I must say, nowhere. We absolutely know nothing now. Of what Government wished, of what they will sanction or they will reject, this Bench knows nothing. For myself I have done everything that is in my power lay to express what I considered should be a scheme to be adopted by this Bench. (Hear, hear.) With regard partly to the economy of the scheme, but regarding primarily its relation to the question of public health, I am prepared to submit the following resolution, which I venture to say will meet with the approval of this Bench—

"That this Bench respectfully requests Government to take steps immediately to acquire the land necessary for the Toolsee water reservoir for the supply of additional and urgently required water supply of Bombay."

I need only add that I hope this will be received by Government in the spirit in which I hope we have all assembled here to offer it, the spirit that something will be immediately done, and that this preliminary of purchasing the land will be settled. I trust that when Government receives the matured reply of the Bench as to the scheme it will adopt, any differences as to details will be got over in the interests of the health of the city.

Mr. Forbes seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTROLLER.

The Chairman said the next business before the meeting was a letter from Government, No. 423 of 1872, stating that His Excellency in Council has not been able to carry out his original intention of doing away with the office of Municipal Controller during the period that will intervene before the passing of the new Municipal Act.

The letter was recorded without remark.

It was also proposed to record a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner to Government, dated 27th January 1872, submitting his remarks regarding the offices of Controller, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer; and after Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had declared his opinion that the Bench should reserve some special day for discussing this, as he considered, important subject, the letter was recorded.

PARELL WATER SUPPLY.

The Clerk read a correspondence regarding the liability of the Corporation in connection with the transfer of the Parell Tank to Government, to put down new water mains at a cost of about Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew said there appeared to be some misapprehensions in regard to this subject. When the question of the transfer of the Parell Tank was under consideration it was represented to the late Municipal Commissioner that the villagers and others of Bhodalla were suffering from scarcity of water, and with the view of supplying them with water he applied to Government for permission to lay a branch main through the Government House compound, which was readily granted. He thought that in the matter of water supply of Bombay the poorer classes of the people in the outlying districts of the city had not been fairly treated—(hear, hear,)—and although Vehar water had been running into Bombay for many years it was only the other day that, thanks to the exertions of Dr. Hewlett and the benevolence of a Parsee gentleman, a dipping well was constructed in the village of Sion, when the people there were stricken with fever and cholera and dying by the dozen. He hoped that under the circumstances the Bench would not refuse to grant the outlay of Rs. 15,000, which would ensure a copious supply of water to the dipping well which it was contemplated to construct in the neighbourhood of Bhodalla. He moved—

"That the Justices sanction an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 in substituting a ten-inch for a four-inch main for the supply of Vehar water to Government House and the Parell villages."

Mr. Ormiston wished to know whether this extra charge was in consequence of the transfer, or was entirely independent of the tank question.

Mr. Narayen answered that the permission got by the Commissioner was a sort a concession to the Bench, because taking the main through the Government House compound would save a deal of extra piping being laid along a circuitous road, but this had nothing to do with the tank, which was required under any circumstances. Mr. Hope seemed to misunderstand the whole question in his correspondence.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he could not sanction the proposed outlay of Rs. 15,000, because it was no part of the bargain entered into at the time the arrangements were made for selling the Parell Tank to Government for Rs. 3,000. The arrangement made was that the Parell Tank should be sold to Government for the sum of Rs. 3,000, to be spent in erecting drinking fountains or dipping wells for the villagers and others, and that the transfer be postponed until the same were ready. He submitted that all the Bench required was to ask the Commissioner to carry out the arrangement for spending the Rs. 3,000 upon the fountains and dipping wells.

Mr. Narayen—Without laying the main. Let us erect the fountains, but give no water. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee said he objected to any large pipe being laid down for the special benefit of Government at a heavy cost.

Mr. Ormiston seconded Mr. Narayen's proposal, inasmuch as he saw it was a matter unconnected with the transfer of the tank, and was only meant to give a supply of pure water to the villagers in the neighbourhood, not to Government. If it enable these villagers to drink Vehar water instead of the dirty liquid in the tank, it would have his which would be supplied heartiest support.

Dr. Blaney asked Dr. Hewlett the amount of population which would be supplied with this new water.

Dr. Hewlett could not exactly tell, but he did think the water was required.

Mr. Narayen concurred, and mentioned that there was not a single dipping well between Sion and Chinchpoogly.

The motion was carried.

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE SMALL FISH OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Clerk brought forward the matter of the consideration of the reductions made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner in appointments of above Rs. 300 per month.

The Chairman suggested that the Clerk should be requested to bring the matter up when the Budget was being under consideration, and this was agreed to.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT MAZAGON.

It was proposed to record a petition from certain inhabitants of Mazagon praying that the supply of water in their neighbourhood be increased.

Mr. Nowrojee objected, and thought if the matter was right or wrong it should be decided accordingly.

The Clerk read a reply to the petitioners by Mr. Hope stating that their request could scarcely be complied with as it would take upwards of Rs. 10,000 to construct a new main.

In answer to a question put by Captain Robinson, the Clerk said the petition was signed by 350 people.

Captain Robinson then proposed—

"That the petition of the inhabitants of Mazagon be complied with, and that a new main be laid at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000."

Mr. Narayen seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said the Budget was already cut so fine that he suspected there would be difficulty in supplying what would otherwise have been so readily acceded to. He thought this petition, which might be put along with the Parell affair, showed the necessity there was for getting a greater water supply, and it should be remembered that a 32-inch main would only give 32 inches of water, and adding seven or eight inch pipes to it was not calculated to increase the general supply.

Captain Robinson remarked that there did not appear to be any difficulty in the way of giving the Mazagon petitioners some water. It was only a question of expense.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Chairman brought forward a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1,197, dated 19th February 1872, stating that the decision of the Bench be invited as to whether the deficit of Rs. 22,437-2-10 in the financial statements of the Victoria Gardens should be discharged out of the 15 lakh loan or otherwise, and whether the management of the Gardens should be entrusted to the Agri-Horticultural Society in conjunction with the Commissioner or a Committee of the Bench.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I beg to move—

"That the deficit of Rs. 22,437-2-10 in the financial statements of the Victoria Gardens should be discharged out of the 15 lac loan, and that the entire management of the Victoria Gardens be entrusted to the following committee, and they be requested to audit the claims previous to payment:—The Chairman, Captain Robinson, the Collector of Bombay, Dr. Johnston, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Rugoonath Narrayen, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Loudon, Mr. Narrayen Wassoodew, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and the Health Officer."

But I will only do so upon the condition that henceforth the Victoria Gardens should be entirely vested in the Municipality—(applause)—and that the Agri-Horticultural Society should have nothing to do with it. If this is agreed to such deficiencies are not likely to occur again, and we should do something for these gardens, because they are the only place to which the poorer classes have access.

Mr. Narayen seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee—This ground is not vested in the Municipality——

Mr. Narayen—I beg your pardon. It is.

Mr. Nowrojee—I beg your pardon. I know it is not.

Mr. Narayen—I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) I know the whole circumstances of the case.

Mr. Nowrojee—I beg yours. (Laughter.)

Mr. Narayen—What I have always found fault with is the management of these Victoria Gardens is this, that we have a lakh and 67,000 square yards of land in the heart of the town, with an unlimited supply of water, which ought to be a mine of wealth to the Municipality, and instead of that they have been grossly mismanaged. (Hear, hear.) If the Bench are going to pay one rupee now on account of these gardens, I think it only fair that a committee of one or two gentlemen should be appointed to take the whole management of them in their hands, and at the end of the year, not only will we be financially better off, but the gardens will be in a condition to be admired by everybody coming to Bombay instead of being the disgrace they are at the present moment.

Mr. Ormiston wanted to know the real state of matters regarding the conveyance of the gardens.

Mr. Leathes said a conveyance of them to the Municipality had been prepared. It had been a long time in the hands of Government waiting for signature, and his belief was that the rats had eaten it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Arbuthnott said he might explain that the property had been made over by the Secretary of State to the Justices of Bombay, on the condition that they should preserve the property for the use of the Municipality. He had just countersigned the deed of conveyance the other day and had transmitted it to Government, which would likely re-transmit it in a short time.

Mr. Nowrojee—The conveyance has not been signed by any one. It has not been signed by the Justices.

Mr. Narayen—A conveyance does not need to be signed by the consignee, and it is only the vendor who requires to sign. I am surprised that Mr. Nowrojee should not know this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—If a property is going to be given to me—(laughter)—I should be a party with the gentleman who desired to transfer it, and I say that unless I become a party there can be no conveyance whatsoever.

Captain Robinson wanted to know how the money had been spent.

Mr. Nowrojee—I will explain that in a moment to you, sir. I consider it my duty to oppose this proposal. (Hear, hear.) I have taken some trouble to read over the whole of the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the maintenance and the proposed transfer of the gardens to the Municipality, and will place before the Bench in a succinct form the facts I have gathered. Several years ago the Agri-Horticultural Society were in pecuniary difficulties, and to relieve the Society it was suggested that the Bench should pay over to them Rs. 35,000, which was the amount of the debts they had contracted, and this the Bench consented to do with the proviso that the gardens should be transferred and conveyed by deed to the Municipality. That essential condition, I submit, has not been complied with, and the gardens ever since that time have remained under the same conduct and management under which they were at the time the proposed arrangement was made. Since that time the Municipality have from year to year voted grants in aid to the society to enable it to maintain the gardens. The difficulties of the society are attributable to one rule which they laid down for action. I find in the 31st paragraph of the annual report of the society for 1865 the following words:—"That the only rule of conduct for the Secretary of any society supported by public subscription is to do whatever is right to be done without any thought of means or consequences. (Hear, hear.) As to this a secretary should be an absolute blank." That society has acted upon the rule, and now what is the result? Their debts amount to more than Rs. 22,000, and they come up and ask the Municipality to relieve them of their liabilities. But we have many debts of our own, and we should not undertake to pay debts contracted by others. If the Municipality take the burden of these debts of others no one will wonder if you regularly increase your——

Mr. Narayen—Allow me to correct Mr. Nowrojee. The debts have not been incurred by others.

Mr. Nowrojee—You will have an opportunity afterwards, sir. I should not be interrupted in this manner. This gentleman may speak if he has a right of reply——

Mr. Narayen—I think you ought to find out facts before you speak.

Mr. Nowrojee—I will give you plenty of facts. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Not too many, I hope, Mr. Nowrojee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Mr. Narayen wants to be perfectly satisfied with facts, and ——

The Chairman—Never mind. He is quite wrong (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Some time afterwards the Secretary of the society wrote a letter to the Municipality, dated the 13th November 1867, containing the words—"I have the honour to submit that I am to efficiently maintain and extend the gardens, and I have not to take thought of the cost of doing so." To this the late Municipal Commissioner replied on the 7th December that he had no power to pass any expenditure in excess of the grant for the gardens. On the 8th September 1869 the Bench refused the additional grant of Rs. 5,000 asked by the Secretary of the society for the Victoria Gardens. If what has been stated by Mr. Narayen and Mr. Dosabhoy, that the gardens were absolutely ours, and we had formally taken them over as our property, and were bound to pay all the cost of keeping them, then the Bench were very wrong in refusing this additional grant.

Mr. Dosabhoy—There was no money then.

Mr. Nowrojee—We have plenty now, I suppose. Some advances were irregularly made to the support of these gardens. On the 15th August the late Commissioner authorised the Controller to make a fresh advance of Rs. 1,100 for the gardens. These advances now amounted to a considerable sum. On the 29th June the Secretary wrote a letter to the Commissioner regarding a small bill of Rs. 19 for repairs done to the gardens, but that charge was disallowed. The Municipal Commissioner repeatedly pressed the Agri-Horticultural Society for repayment of the amount of Rs. 6,000 and upwards in which the Society was indebted to the Municipality, and in reply the Secretary to the society informed Mr. Crawford that in the present crippled condition of the Society's finances payment of the whole or any part of this sum was totally impossible, and he proposed that the Bench of Justices should be asked to discharge the Society's debts. A few days after this the Secretary forwarded to the Justices an extract from the proceedings of a general meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India held on January 22nd, 1872, to consider the financial position of the society and Victoria Gardens, and also an extract from proceedings at an adjourned meeting held on January 29, 1872. Appended there was also a statement of the assets and liabilities of the society and Victoria Gardens showing up to that date a deficit of Rs. 21,055. The secretary said, "The Bench of Justices will recollect that the Victoria Gardens, although not formally transferred to them, have been for the last four years managed by their own officer, the Municipal Commissioner, in conjunction with the hon. secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and that they have annually granted funds for their maintenance." The greater part of the liabilities has been incurred within the last two years. There is a liability for English seeds. We have nothing to do with seeds.

Mr. Narayen—We keep the gardens, but must have nothing to do with seeds. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—These seeds are brought out at great expense from England, and are sold to gentlemen who keep gardens here, and Mr. Narayen is totally wrong in not knowing things properly and interrupting me in this way. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) It will be seen from the resolutions adopted by the society at their two meetings that the society declined all responsibility with reference to liabilities incurred on account of the Victoria Gardens. They also recommended that the Bench should liquidate the debts and place the gardens in a state of solvency, and that "in the event of the Justices doing so, the society would be glad to co-operate with them in ensuring the effective management of the gardens"—management which they had failed to carry out during the last ten years.

Mr. Dosabhoy—That is why we want to take them over.

Mr. Nowrojee—The resolution accompanying this is most important, stating that the society declined all responsibility in reference to the debts. (Mr. Nowrojee then read it, as he had done a number of letters before.)

Mr. Narayen—I think it will save a good deal of time if you will allow me to read a resolution of Government upon this subject. Mr. Nowrojee has exhausted the patience of the gentlemen here—at least I know he has certainly exhausted mine. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—We are all much obliged to Mr. Nowrojee. At the same time, some consideration ——

Mr. Nowrojee—I have no doubt that nothing I have said is not pertinent to the matter before us.

The Chairman—But you cannot expect us to sit here till 12 o'clock. We are always glad to hear you and much obliged to you, still I think you might consider that since

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the time of Methusaleh life has not been so long as it used to be. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Mr. Dosabhoy has moved a resolution, and it will be competent for him to reply and refute my arguments and read that Government resolution, but I submit that I should not be allowed to be interrupted.

Mr. Narayen—You are taking up the time of the Justices under a misapprehension.

The Chairman—If any gentleman will move that Mr. Nowrojee should not be heard I shall put it to the Bench. It is now nearly five o'clock, and as several subjects have still to come before us, it is not desirable to prolong this discussion.

Mr. N. Spencer—I think we are very much obliged to Mr. Nowrojee, but I think upon reflection he must be satisfied he has said quite as much as is sufficient to convince us there has been a great deal of mismanagement. I do not think he can strengthen his case by reading any more resolutions, and if he would only give us the pith of all these it would save a great deal of time and he would be more kind than he is.]

Mr. Nowrojee—I will only refer to two questions which this Bench must consider to be of importance. The first is, by whose authority were these expenses incurred, and secondly, what has been done with the sums given by the Bench for the maintenance of the gardens; and third—(a laugh)—what are the duties of the Secretary of——

Mr. Spencer (to Mr. Nowrojee)—I think that upon reflection you must be convinced it will take at least a couple of hours to exhaust these three subjects, and then when you have exhausted them what will you gain?

Mr. Nowrojee—Rs. 22,000, which we will be spared the necessity of paying.

Mr. Narayen—This resolution, from the Government of Bombay to the Clerk of the Peace, will, I am sure, satisfy Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee—I suppose the Chairman admits that Mr. Narayen is in order?

The Chairman—He is slightly irregular, I dare say, but——

Mr. Nowrojee—Then be regular. (Laughter.)

Captain Baker—I suggest that the Clerk read this resolution to the Bench, or perhaps Mr. Nowrojee would read it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee took the resolution.

Mr. Narayen—If you read it it will stultify all you have said. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I will read this, but I shall only impose upon the Bench another extract with a few words from me. (Laughter.) The resolution is as follows:—

No. 970.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May, 1868.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, Bombay, No. 161, dated 7th April 1868, with accompaniments, requesting that the Solicitor to Government may be called upon to expedite the preparation of the deed, making over certain plots of ground at the Mount Estate to the Agri-Horticultural Society in trust for a public and economic garden, in order to enable the Society to make the recent transfer of the Victoria Gardens to the Municipality legal; and suggesting, should the deed not have been yet proceeded with, that the Solicitor be instructed to transfer the property direct, to the Municipality, with the view of saving time and expense to Government.

Report by the Solicitor to Government, No. 713, dated 28th April 1868.

RESOLUTION.—"The proposal to convey the lands of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Bench of Justices is approved.

"2. The attention of the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society should be directed to the discrepancies noticed by the Solicitor to Government in the quantities of land specified in the plan, and in paragraph 31 of the Society's report of 1863. If necessary, a fresh plan of the gardens, with a rectified boundary line, should be prepared and submitted to Government without delay.

3. Meanwhile, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee should be requested by the Solicitor to Government to make arrangements for the immediate conveyance to Government of the Newland Cottage Estate, and the same request should be made to the representatives of Mr. Bomanjee Cama with regard to the Sindulparah property.

4. The Government Solicitor should be thanked for his full and clear report, and a copy of it should be sent to the Collector, and the substance of paragraphs 8 and 9 communicated to Dr. Birdwood.

Mr. Narayen mentioned that the letter was duly referred to the Bench and the resolution approved of.

Mr. Nowrojee—It was recorded only. What do you argue from that?

Mr. Arbuthnot—I have already told you that the deed has been prepared.

Mr. Nowrojee—I say that the Bench up to this present time have heard nothing about this deed, which has been in preparation for the last three years.

Mr. Arbuthnot—It is going to be registered, and as soon as that is done it will be presented to the Bench.

Mr. Nowrojee—The proviso——

Mr. Spencer—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—Mr. Spencer, I believe, rises to some point of order.

Mr. Spencer—We must be all convinced that Mr. Nowrojee has really said all that he can say that will be of any use to us upon this subject. No Justice here wants to spend municipal money unnecessarily. Considering the time he has already taken up, I think I am justified in making a motion that he should not continue his speech any longer.

Mr. Hart—Perhaps Mr. Nowrojee will save us from the unpleasantness of putting such a resolution.

The Chairman—Mr. Nowrojee is my friend, and I would not wish to put this motion if I could help it.

Mr. Nowrojee—I would rather that this motion be put and decided by the Bench.

Mr. Maxwell—Then I second the motion.

The Chairman—The motion is that Mr. Nowrojee finish his speech. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I beg your pardon. It is that I am not to be heard any longer. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put and lost, only three voting for it.

Captain Baker—It may be requisite to say that although I voted against that resolution, I did so because I did not think it right that Mr. Nowrojee should be called upon to stop in that way—(hear, hear)—still, he will understand from it that it is the wish of the Bench to get through their business to-day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—The Bench took a whole day to discuss the Toolsee scheme; and although this matter does not involve the same pecuniary value, still in point of principle it was not a bit more important than the question we have been discussing. I submit I have shown that the Bench did not authorise any of the works for which these debts have been incurred by the Society. The chief item of expense was incurred upon a rotunda. Did the Bench authorise the construction of that rotunda? It was constructed for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, and it was not for the permanent value of the gardens that that expenditure was incurred. If anybody is specially responsible for the construction of these special works it was those in charge of the public subscription for the rejoicings at the Duke of Edinburgh's reception. I have no hesitation in recommending the Bench utterly to repudiate this charge. Mr. Nowrojee concluded by speaking of the dilapidated condition the gardens had been kept in, and asked were they

"A thing of beauty and a joy for ever,"

as they are described? (Laughter.) He proposed as an amendment—

"The Bench of Justices never having undertaken to defray the entire cost and charges of maintaining the Victoria Gardens, and having never authorised the Agri-Horticultural Society to incur the charges which the Society now seeks to recover, declines to sanction payment out of the Municipal fund of the sum of Rs. 22,437-2-10 which the Society claims as a deficit.

"That the Agri-Horticultural Society, owing to the crippled state of its finances, being unable to repay the sum of Rs. 6,978-15-3 advanced to the Society as a loan from the Municipal fund, the Bench of Justices is willing to give up the claim by voting that sum as a contribution to the Victoria Gardens for the current year."

Mr. Forbes seconded the amendment.

Mr. Taylor was of opinion that the Bench were committed to this debt to a certain extent, and they were in honour bound to take charge of the gardens.

Mr. Forbes said his reasons for seconding this proposal were that no arguments had been brought forward to show how the Municipality were liable for these debts.

The amendment was then carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Ormiston proposed—

"That the accounts of the Agri-Horticultural Society showing the deficit of Rs. 22,437-2-10 be laid before the Finance Committee for report to the Bench."

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee interposed that his amendment had been already carried.

The Chairman explained that it was carried as an amendment but not as a substantive motion.

Mr. Arbuthnot said the delay that had arisen since the Bench's instructions to the Government Solicitor in 1868 was owing to the fact that deeds were long and took a long time to repair. At last, however, it had been prepared with all the plans, and it had been counter-signed by him and sent to the Government of India for execution. By that deed the Bench were bound to give a certain sum of money for several years, but he agreed that this was quite separate from the Bench having to pay for the liabilities of the society, or beyond their grants. He thought the accounts should be investigated.

Mr. Nowrojee objected to the Bench investigating the Society's accounts, a body with whom they had nothing to do. That the society, if they had any claims against the Municipality, should have sent them in when the Municipal Commissioner advertised for all claims against the Municipality.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the name Agri-Horticultural Society was simply a misnomer, and the Bench were really responsible, because that society managed the gardens for the Bench; but it was because that management had been badly done that the Bench now wanted the management into their own hands.

Mr. Maxwell said he looked upon this attempt to foist this debt upon the Municipality as a perfect scandal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ormiston's amendment was carried.

The Bench adjourned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw starters.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—

The winner to take two-thirds.

The second horse " one-quarter.

The third horse " one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,

Murree Club, Murree.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP AND ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT.

A GERMAN seaman, named Carter, of the American ship Simla, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and charged the second mate of the ship with assaulting him.

Complainant said—I am able seaman on board the Simla. I complain against the second mate, who struck me with his fist and abused me, and for ten hours before the American Consul came on board I was put in irons, but when the Consul came on board I was taken out of irons, and as soon as he left, I was again put in irons. I made my escape from the ship by slipping down the chain and jumped into a passing canoe.

It seemed that the complainant was put into irons at the instance of the first mate of the ship, against whom the magistrate ordered a summons to issue on a charge of illegal confinement. The case was therefore adjourned until Tuesday next.

Mr. Gumpert, the German Consul, was in Court during the hearing of the case.

THE CASE OF THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the case of the Advocate General at the relation of Mary Prescott v. the Rev. Frederick J. Spring, otherwise known as the case of the Fort Christian Schools, was again called on for further consideration. The particulars of the suit have appeared in these columns in connection with the previous hearings of it. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the defendant. The Advocate General did not appear.

Mr. Macpherson—I appear for the defendant. The case comes on to speak to the minutes of the decree.

The Judge—I think it is to speak to the scheme.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, my Lord, the scheme is now before your Lordship, and I wish to address the Court on one or two points.

The Judge—But the Advocate General is not here.

Mr. Macpherson—I don't know if the Advocate General has been instructed to appear, because I understand Government have no intention to move further in the matter.

The Judge said he should wish the Advocate General to be present at the discussion of the matter.

Mr. Macpherson—Mr. Peile, who instructs me, has made an affidavit, from which it would appear that Government have no intention to take any further step; and I don't think the Government have issued any instructions upon which the Advocate General may appear. However, I don't know positively.

The Judge—Why do you appear now for Mr. Spring? He has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Macpherson—I appear nominally for Mr. Spring, but really for Mr. Peile, who has had the carriage of the suit from the beginning.

The Judge—The suit was brought against Mr. Spring to make him refund the money. He has gone to England, and I don't see what he has got to do with the matter.

Mr. Macpherson—I appear for Mr. Peile, who has had the carriage of the suit, and he represents Mr. Spring.

The Judge—Who do you appear for—for what?

Mr. Macpherson—My object is that directions should be given with the view of placing the fund in the hands of the trustees whom the Court may appoint, and I wish to address the Court on one point. Miss Prescott, the relatrix, has informed us through her solicitors that she will not move further.

The Judge—I may state that Miss Prescott was before me in chambers to represent what she objects to in the scheme; and she proposed certain alterations which are mentioned in this paper.

Mr. Macpherson—I am not aware of any proceedings in chambers, and I don't know what her objections may be. I appear for Mr. Spring, the defendant on the record.

The Judge—The case had better stand over until the Advocate General appears.

Mr. Macpherson—This is the position of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in the matter. They have had the carriage of the suit from the commencement; heavy costs have been incurred; and matters have nearly come to a dead-lock, and they cannot get their costs.

The Judge—There are objections taken to the scheme; and I must see what the Advocate General has to say. The change of counsel in the case has caused some confusion; one day one counsel appears, another day another counsel; and it is impossible to know how the case stands.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Scoble always appeared for Mr. Spring. He might have spoken as to what the intentions of Government were, but he represented the defendant throughout the case.

The Judge—I don't know what Mr. Spring has got to do with the matter. He has nothing to do with it. I won't listen to any counsel who represents him.

Mr. Macpherson said it was Mr. Spring who took all the trouble in the matter and brought the scheme forward.

The Judge—Mr. Spring had got the funds, and as soon as he made them over, he had nothing to do with the matter. He has no further interest. Have you given notice to the Advocate General?

Mr. Macpherson—I think, my Lord, no notice was necessary. On the 15th January last, the matter was moved by the Advocate General; and at his instance it was adjourned till to-day.

The Judge—Now, objections have been taken to the scheme by Miss Prescott, and they must be heard. I think a copy of these objections should be sent to the Advocate General.

Mr. Macpherson asked the Court to fix a day, when he should wish to be heard.

The Judge—You have no interest in the matter.

Mr. Macpherson—We have this interest. We have taken great trouble and incurred great expense, and now it is strange we should be told we have nothing to do with the case.

The Judge admitted the defendant's solicitors were perhaps entitled to their costs. His Lordship thought a copy of the proposed alterations should be sent to Mr. White; and if he was here, his Lordship should have got rid of the matter at once. He had expected to get rid of it that day.

Mr. Macpherson said it was strange the solicitors of the relatrix informed his client that she intended to take no further step in the case, and now they learned she has proposed alterations in the scheme, of which they had no notice.

The Judge said Miss Prescott objected to the Cathedral trustees being the trustees of the school. No site had been given for the school, and his Lordship did not know what Government intended to do.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Peile's affidavit was very good evidence of what the intentions of Government were. He says Government wanted the trustees of the Cathedral to be the trustees of the school.

The Judge said that was the important question, who are the trustees the Government wishes to appoint?

Mr. Macpherson—They left it to the Court to appoint the trustees.

The Judge recollected that was so.

Mr. Macpherson—And the matter has not progressed one step since then.

The Judge then ordered that a copy of Miss Prescott's objections should be served upon the Advocate General, and the case was adjourned for a week.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has instituted an European Workhouse at Lahore, which will be in the European Debtors' Prison at that place.

MR. BERTOLA, the Punjab contractor, has gained his case against the Government, and a balance has been found in his favour of Rs. 1,80,000. He has also the right to finish the works in hand, but at new contract rates.

A TIGRESS.—A friend, who has just come down from Goalundo, informs us that a large tigress was shot on the 6th instant near that station. Messrs. Heathe, Ayden and Turner, gentlemen residing on the spot, on hearing that the animal had attacked some cattle on the previous evening sallied out to make "Stripes'" acquaintance. They had not proceeded far before the tigress was startled, and close to the Rajbaree Lodge a well directed shot was fired, which at once rolled the animal over.—*Indian Daily News.*

BANGALORE.—The weather, we regret to say, is getting quite hot enough to make one wish with that most inveterate of jokers, the late Sydney Smith, that it were not impossible to take off one's skin and transact the ordinary business of life in one's bones. The thermometer as a matter of course ranges uncomfortably high, and as for blankets at nights they are not to be thought of. The great lack of water too is another nuisance, greater even than the dust, and we sincerely hope the rumour is true that the native community are preparing an address to the Chief Commissioner imploring him to abolish the Mysore Local Force and spend part at least of the money thus saved on the water supply of Bangalore. It is disgraceful that year after year the scheme should be shelved, and we shall be very glad indeed if the natives tell Colonel Mead respectfully but plainly what they think about it.—*Bangalore Herald*, March 12.

THE SUPERINTENDING SURGEON OF THE MADRAS LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.—It is just probable that Dr. Harris, the Superintending Surgeon of the Lying-in-Hospital, will proceed on furlough to England almost immediately. Dr. Harris has earned for himself a lasting reputation in our Presidency. He has held a most important charge, and the good he has done as a professional man is acknowledged among all classes of the public. It is not as yet known who will be Dr. Harris' *locum tenens*, but there is no doubt that our Inspector General will make a suitable selection of a successor to Dr. Harris' appointment.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NAGULERU CANAL AT MASULIPATAM.—The Government have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,403, for an iron girder bridge over the bunder canal at Chinta guntapolem in Masulipatam.—*Madras Times.*

ADVANCE FOR THE PURCHASE OF SEED GRAIN TO RYOTS IN THE BERHAMPORE TALUQ.—In consequence of the failure of crops and the consequent reduced state of the ryots, it was decided by Mr. Thornhill, after consultation with those best able to judge, that such of the ryots of the Berhampore Taluq as have had no means of securing seed-grain should be assisted with advances to enable them to purchase it *at once*, as it is highly probable that the prices of seed grain will rise very high before the time of the next cultivating season. The sum required to meet this advance was roughly calculated at Rs. 15,000, which will, of course, be recovered with the kists of the ensuing Fasli 1282. The Acting Collector of Ganjam requested the Board of Revenue to obtain the sanction of Government for a grant of Rs. 15,000 on this account. The necessary sanction was obtained.—*Ibid.*

LAZY PADRES.—A Coimbatore correspondent writes as follows:—"On Sunday last we were fortunate enough to have two clergymen officiating in the new church at Coimbatore, but when the time for the 1st Lesson arrived, imagine our surprise to see a layman wearing an Abyssinian shirt and Cuddapah cotton trowsers leave his seat and walk to one of the reading desks, whence he read, and badly, the Lessons. Many of us think it very irregular and objectionable that a lay man should perform any portion of the service at any time, but more particularly so when there were two clergymen present."—*Madras Mail.*

A NARROW ESCAPE ON THE RAILWAY.—The danger of travelling on a single line of railway is rather aptly illustrated in some official papers which the Government have placed at our disposal. On the morning of the 6th January last a special troop train, which was despatched from Madras, very nearly came into collision with the train from Beypore, near the Trivellor station. It appears that Veyas Row, the station master of Madras, omitted to order the driver of the troop train to stop at Tinnanore, to allow the Beypore train to pass, and that, in consequence of this neglect, the two trains were running face to face between the Tinnanore and Trivellore stations. Fortunately it was in the day time, and the line being both level and without any sharp curves or obstructions to impede the view the drivers of both trains perceived the danger at a distance, and thus a collision was averted. But for these lucky contingencies, there would, in all probability, have been an awful smash. We are not surprised to see that the careless station master has been reduced, and it is some sort of satisfaction to be told that he will not again "be entrusted with the duty of altering trains." The narrow escape on this occasion should be a caution to all station masters in future.—*Ibid.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, having applied for leave of absence for one year to go to Europe, it has been ordered by the Financial Department, Government of India, that he must retire on pension, and it is rumoured that Mr. Biss, at present attached to the Comptroller-General's Office, will be appointed to officiate in the post. Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Acting Deputy Comptroller-General, will be appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, on Mr. Clark's retirement on pension.—*Englishman*, March 13.

STABBING.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on Tuesday, an American seaman, named John Marshall, charged a Greek, named Charles Manuel, with having stabbed him with a knife on last Saturday night, while he had been engaged fighting with a European. He did not know who had stabbed him, but he charged the prisoner on information. Four witnesses were called for the prosecution, Joseph Rogers, Samuel Robertson, Thomas Main, and Joseph Jones, three of whom deposed to having seen prisoner make a stab with a knife at the complainant's left thigh. Robertson, who was the complainant's second at the fight, deposed to having held the complainant by the waist during a respite of the fight that was going on, when the prisoner had come and made a plunge towards him and the complainant. He had seen no knife in his hands, but immediately after his (witness's) hand was covered with the complainant's blood. The prisoner, who stands charged with causing grievous hurt, was remanded to jail till the 15th instant for further evidence prior to his committal to the Sessions.—*Ibid.*

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF LORD MAYO.—A meeting of the general committee appointed at the public meeting of the 5th instant was held on Monday evening at the Town Hall for the purpose of electing an executive committee to give effect to the resolution as to the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Earl of Mayo. There was a full attendance of members. Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, on being voted to the chair, read out the notice convening the meeting. He said that it was evidently necessary that a working committee should be elected to carry out the purposes of the meeting, and that for this object a paper had been handed to him containing the names of members who were proposed to serve on the executive committee. The president then read out the names, and observed that if any members present wished to propose other names, he would be glad to add them to the list. The following members were then elected to serve on the executive committee:—The Hon. Mr. John Strachey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Robert Stewart, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Gubboy, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Crawford, Babu Romanath Tagore, Babu Digambar Mittar, Colonel Thuillier, Rev. J. Stephenson, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Kennedy, Moulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, Raja Kali Krishna, Bahadur, Raja Narendra Krishna, the Most Reverend the Archbishop Steins, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Lord Ulick Brown, Mr. Thomas A. Apcar, and Colonel Allen. Mr. Wood, of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected honorary secretary, and the number of members to form a quorum was fixed to be five. The president then asked the meeting whether they would make any other formal resolution, or leave the matter to the executive committee. No resolution having been proposed, the meeting was dissolved. In order that no time might be lost, the executive committee proposed to hold their first meeting on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, 34, Chowringhee Road.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

STATEMENT showing the different grades in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps for the next ten years, compiled from Army Lists, corrected to 31st December 1871.

The Promotions have been made to the end of each Year.

Year		Lieut-Generals	Major-Generals	Brevet-Colonels	Lieut.-Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Total
1871.	Bengal.	2	26	106	208	211	365	184	1102
	Madras.	...	9	92	135	169	284	38	727
	Bombay.	2	8	50	73	120	174	57	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	248	416	500	823	279	2313
1872.	Bengal.	2	26	132	219	200	368	152	1102
	Madras.	...	9	115	145	154	281	23	727
	Bombay.	2	8	62	94	99	176	43	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	309	458	456	825	218	2313
1873.	Bengal.	2	26	187	189	200	361	127	1102
	Madras.	...	9	155	133	148	261	21	727
	Bombay.	2	8	81	97	90	173	33	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	423	429	438	795	181	2313
1874.	Bengal.	6	26	230	183	205	335	111	1102
	Madras.	...	9	173	154	150	222	19	727
	Bombay.	2	8	97	100	97	151	29	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	500	447	452	708	159	2313
1875.	Bengal.	2	26	267	194	214	306	93	1102
	Madras.	...	9	191	164	162	184	17	727
	Bombay.	2	8	108	103	103	135	25	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	566	461	479	625	135	2313
1876.	Bengal.	2	26	314	183	225	277	75	1102
	Madras.	...	9	227	151	180	149	11	727
	Bombay.	2	8	123	103	109	122	17	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	664	437	514	548	103	2313
1877.	Bengal.	2	26	351	174	262	222	65	1102
	Madras.	...	9	200	136	213	165	4	727
	Bombay.	2	8	156	87	125	97	9	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	767	397	600	434	68	2313
1878.	Bengal.	2	26	398	167	287	186	36	1102
	Madras.	...	9	288	136	233	60	1	727
	Bombay.	2	8	178	77	138	78	3	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	862	370	678	326	40	2313
1879.	Bengal.	2	26	423	138	294	179	29	1102
	Madras.	...	9	327	109	244	38	...	727
	Bombay.	2	8	197	71	144	62	...	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	947	338	682	279	20	2313
1880.	Bengal.	2	26	460	162	280	172	...	1102
	Madras.	...	9	355	122	210	31	...	727
	Bombay.	2	8	211	88	133	47	...	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	1026	367	623	250	...	2313
1881.	Bengal.	2	26	496	173	255	150	...	1102
	Madras.	...	9	378	138	173	29	...	727
	Bombay.	2	8	226	88	115	45	...	484
	Total of each Grade.	4	43	1100	399	543	224	...	2313

130 Probations in the 3 Staff Corps not included in above.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1870 AND 1871.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line. 1870.	1871.	Jubbulpore Line. 1870.	1871.	Eastern Bengal. 1870.	1871.	Calcutta and S. E. (S.) 1870.	1871.	Oudh and Rohilkhund. 1870.	1871.	Punjab and Delhi. 1870.	1871.
FIRST QUARTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Earnings ...	718,404	658,700	36,986	40,188	41,869	54,986	2,023	2,774	6,572	6,868	86,271	84,813
Mean mileage open ...	1,131	1,279	223	223	113	156	28	28	42	42	530	567
Average receipt per week ...	55,262	50,669	2,845	3,091	3,221	4,230	156	213	505	528	6,636	6,524
Average receipt per week per mile open	48·8	39·6	12·8	13·9	28·5	27·1	5·6	7·6	12·0	12·6	12·5	11·5
SECOND QUARTER.												
Total Earnings ...	703,584	576,605	32,143	36,200	39,069	52,116	1,915	2·352	6,016	7,617	96,905	79,760
Mean mileage open ...	1,131	1,279	223	223	113	156	28	28	42	42	554	567
Average receipt per week ...	54,122	44,354	2,473	2,785	3,005	4,010	147	181	463	586	7,454	6,135
Average receipt per week per mile open	47·8	34·7	11·1	12·5	26·05	25·7	5·2	6·5	11·0	14·0	13·5	10·8
THIRD QUARTER.												
Total Earnings ...	542,823	408,963	16,314	20,705	44,154	54,029	1,519	1,438	5,758	4,481	72,134	46,259
Mean mileage open ...	1,131	1,280	223	223	113	156	28	28	42	42	559	534*e*
Average receipt per week ...	41,756	31,459	1,255	1,593	3,396	4,156	116	111	443	345	5,549	3,558
Average receipt per week per mile open	36·9	24·6	5·6	7·1	30·1	26·6	4·1	4·0	10·5	8·2	9·9	6·7
FOURTH QUARTER.												
Total Earnings ...	636,191	659,011	36,652	45,269	53,041	39,960	1,756	1,624	7,188	6,608	84,455	94,340
Mean mileage open ...	1,131	1,280	223	223	113	156	28	28	42	42	572*g*	565
Average receipt per week ...	48,938	50,693	2,819	3,482	4,080	3,074	135	125	553	508	6,497	7,257
Average receipt per week per mile open	43·3	39·6	12·6	15·6	36·1	19·7	4·8	4·5	13·1	12·1	11·4	12·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.												
Total Earnings ...	2,601,002	2,303,279	122,095	142,362	178,133	201,101	7,213	8,188	25,534	25,574	339,768	305,772
Mean mileage open ...	1,131	1,280	223	223	113	156	28	28	42	42	554*h*	558
Average receipt per week ...	50,019	44 294	2,348	2,738	3,426	3,867	139	157	491	492	6,534	5,869
Average receipt per week per mile open	44·2	34·6	10 5	12·3	30·3	24·8	5·0	5·6	11·7	11·7	11·8	10·5

Quarters.	Madras. 1870.	1871.	Great Southern of India. 1870.	1871.	Carnatic. 1870.	1871.	Great Indian Peninsula. 1870.	1871.	Khamgaon Branch. 1870.	1871.
FIRST QUARTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Earnings ...	127,741	119,924	17,330	16,012	837	728	17,330	526,918	151*a*	951
Mean mileage open ...	707	805	168	168	19	19	1,063	1,258	7	7
Average receipt per week ...	9,826	9,225	1,333	1,232	64	56	39,247	40,532	59	78
Average receipt per week per mile open	13·9	11·5	7·9	7·3	3·4	3·0	36·9	32·2	8·4	10·4
SECOND QUARTER.										
Total Earnings ...	125,258	127,392	18,233	17,889*c*	1,150	1,246	541,330	540,198	775	965
Mean mileage open ...	707	832	168	168	19	19	1,184	1,269	7	7
Average receipt per week ...	9,635	9,799	1,403	1,376	88	96	41,641	41,554	60	74
Average receipt per week per mile open	13·6	11·8	8·4	8·2	4·6	5·1	35·2	32·7	8·6	10·6
THIRD QUARTER.										
Total Earnings ...	104,803	140,267	17,975	1,7401	796	839	215,999	286,961	41*d*	171
Mean mileage open ...	707	832	168	168	19	19	1,184	1,274	7	7
Average receipt per week ...	8,062	10,790	1,383	1,339	61	65	16 615	22,074	16	13
Average receipt per week per mile open	11·4	13·0	8·2	8·0	3·1	3·4	14·0	17·3	2·3	1·8
FOURTH QUARTER.										
Total Earnings ...	117,693	142,359	17,291	19,884	730	742	370,494	476,034	63*f*	244
Mean mileage open ...	716	832	168	168	19	19	1,198	1,274	7	7
Average receipt per week ...	9,053	10,951	1,330	1,530	56	57	28,500	36,618	14	19
Average receipt per week per mile open	12·6	13·2	7·9	9·1	3·0	3·0	23·8	28·7	2·0	2·9
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.										
Total Earnings ...	475,495	529,942	70,829	71,186	3,513	3,555	1,638,030	1,830,111	1,030	2,331
Mean mileage open ...	709	825	168	168	19	19	1,157	1,269	7	7
Average receipt per week ...	9,144	10,191	1,362	1,369	68	68	31,501	35,194	46	45
Average receipt per week per mile open	12·9	12·4	8·1	8·1	3·6	3·6	27·2	27·7	6·5	6·4

Quarters.	Oomrawuttee Branch. 1871.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India. 1870.	1871.	Sind. 1870.	1871.	TOTAL. 1870.	1871.
FIRST QUARTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Earnings ...	433*b*	142,436	123,769	19,779	16,504	1,710,606	1,653,568
Mean mileage open ...	5	312	312	106	106	4,449	4,975
Average receipt per week ...	72	10,957	9,521	1,521	1,270	131,632	127,236
Average receipt per week per mile open	14·4	35·1	30·5	14·2	12·0	29·6	25·6
SECOND QUARTER.							
Total Earnings ...	680	171,727	162,396	23,741	17,871	1,761 846	1,623,297*c*
Mean mileage open ...	5	312	318	106	106	4,594	5,019
Average receipt per week ...	52	13,210	12,492	1,826	1,375	135 527	124,869
Average receipt per week per mile open	10·4	42·3	39·3	17·2	13·0	29·5	25·0
THIRD QUARTER.							
Total Earnings ...	312	60,180	60,860	16,438	20,652	1,098,989	1,063,341
Mean mileage open ...	5	312	326	106	103	4,599	5,000
Average receipt per week ...	24	4,629	4,682	1,264	1,589	84,546	81,795
Average receipt per week per mile open	4·8	14·8	14 4	11·9	15·0	18·4	16·4
FOURTH QUARTER.							
Total Earnings ...	484	104,567	120,093	14,212	18,213	1,444,733	1,624,865
Mean mileage open ...	5	312	335	106	106	4,635	5,040
Average receipt per week ...	37	8,044	9,238	1,093	1,401	111,112	124,990
Average receipt per week per mile open	7·4	25·8	27·6	10 3	13·2	24·0	24·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.							
Total Earnings ...	1,909	478,910	467,121	74,170	73,240	6,015,722	5,965 071
Mean mileage open ...	5	312	323	106	106	4,569	5,009
Average receipt per week ...	46	9,210	8,983	1,426	1.400	115,713	114,723
Average receipt per week per mile open	9·2	29·5	27·8	13·5	13·3	25·3	22·9

REMARKS.

(*a.*) Receipts for 2 weeks and 4 days.
(*b.*) Receipts for 2 weeks.
(*c.*) These are the corrected figures for the 2nd Quarter of 1871.
(*d.*) Receipts for 2 weeks and 4 days.
(*e.*) Owing to damage done to the permanent way by the heavy floods during this Quarter the mean mileage open has decreased.
(*f.*) 1st to 31st December.
(*g.*) Include Rajghat to Moolian, 6 miles.
(*h.*) Excludes Rajghat to Moolan 6 miles.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

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COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
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For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness, At Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY; Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique; PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.; WINES; LIQUORS; Soda and other Aërated Waters, And Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality. Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts. Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

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NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

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REGISTERED TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., ("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA, JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

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Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

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UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

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The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

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Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½ and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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H. & C. Balaresque Vray Canon, at..............Rs. 16 per doz.
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H. de Faulong's Old Cognac of 1825, strongly recommended, at .... ,, 25 ,,

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The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
W. F. Hunter, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,403 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... £872,728- 3-11 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

—— by all Dealers throughout the World.

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